

The Influenza

The influenza has been a real help to the Germans, for it has impeded all our war work, though it has not stopped it. Other things, like the murder of the men on the Ticonderoga, have put new energy into us.

But the influenza has deeply affected our life these last few days. To think of having no religious gatherings, and to have nearly all schools closed, and travel diminished, and so much activity diverted to the care of the sick! We are truly grateful that the deaths have been so few.

And we must record our gratitude for the fine character and ability called out by this affliction. How many young people have learned to bear responsibility, and how many neighbors have performed heroic services of love!

Two Wilsons

President Wilson appears to us in two characters. When he speaks to the Germans he speaks for the whole country, but when he speaks as a Democratic party man we cease to admire him.

We do not think with Roosevelt, that he is working for his own personal advantage, but that he feels that it is necessary for him to work for the Democratic party in order to get the support of enough Democrats to enable him to carry forward the war. But we do think with Roosevelt that the Republicans who pay taxes and pour out blood for the war should have their share in conducting it and setting the terms of peace. Except in rare cases in which the Republicans have nominated weak men, the welfare of the country will be promoted by the election of Republicans.

Who is Looking After Your Road?

The taxpayers should remember that they are paying for all mistakes made in roadbuilding in their country. Remedy—see that none but competent men have charge of the work.

How can we expect to have good roads when the man in charge of the road work is incompetent?

How long must we wait and how much speaking and writing will it require to convince the people that they need engineers in charge of their road work?

How much money has your county wasted trying to educate men to build and maintain roads?

No county is too poor to have good roads.

Austria Urges Lansing to Plead With President

Austria-Hungary through her new foreign minister, Count Andrássy, has sent a note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting the secretary's intervention with President Wilson for an immediate armistice on all fronts and for the commencement of peace negotiations.

The note says:

"Immediately after having taken direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and after the dispatch of the official answer to your note of October 18, 1918, by which you were able to see that we accept all the points and principles laid down by President Wilson in his various declarations and are in complete accord with the efforts of President Wilson to prevent future wars and to create a league of nations, we have taken preparatory measures, in order that Austrians and Hungarians may be able, according to their own desire and without being in any way

hindered, to make a decision as to their future organization and to rule it.

"Since the accession to power of Emperor King Charles his immovable purpose has been to bring an end to the war. More than ever this is the desire of the sovereign of all the Austro-Hungarian peoples, who acknowledge that their future destiny can only be accomplished in a pacific world by being freed from disturbances, privations and sorrows of war.

"This is why I address you directly, Mr. Secretary of State, praying that you will have the goodness to intervene with the President of the United States in order that in the interest of humanity as in the interest of all those who live in Austria-Hungary an immediate armistice may be concluded on all fronts and for an overture that immediate negotiations for peace will follow."

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That Might Help Some.
Maid (about to leave)—"Might I ask for a recommendation, ma'am?" Mistress—"But, Mary, what could I truthfully say that would help you to get another place?" Maid—"Just say that I know many of your family secrets, ma'am."
—Boston Transcript.

Nurses in service overseas need sweaters and warm knitted articles as well as the fighting men.

No union hours in a front line canteen! "Last night at 8," writes one A.R.C. officer, "I must have fed 500 men. I got to bed at 10 p.m., was called at midnight and from then to 6 a.m. fed 800 more."

"The Red Cross has brought the only joy and happiness in the lives of the prisoners," writes a New Haven soldier now at Camp Limburg, Germany, to his mother. He receives food and smokes regularly from the Red Cross.

The Red Cross has as many trades and professions represented in its ranks as the Army. One man cited for bravery shown while distributing chocolate and cigarettes under heavy fire at the front, was a New York banker turned canteen worker.

A book of instruction for nurses' knitted garments has just been issued by the American Red Cross Department of Nursing with the request that these garments be prepared as quickly as possible in order to reach our nurses in France ahead of the cold weather.

Hun Militarists Have Lost Control

The general opinion among officials and diplomats is that the German proposal for an armistice and peace, while having its origin in a plan to gain time for strengthening the army and restoring its shattered morale, has now gotten beyond the control of the military party, and that the German people are the force which is driving the German Government to make for ending the war.

Another note from the German Government, explanatory of the changes that have been made, or are projected in the German constitution and form of government, was received recently thru the Swiss legation, but the State Department did not make it public. This note was understood to be supplementary to the preceding German communication, saying to the President that he must have knowledge of the efforts

that have been made to democratize Germany.

President Wilson has been at work on his reply to Austria's renewed plea for an armistice and peace, and it was expected that it would be dispatched soon.

It was understood that in the note the President intended to touch upon the steps that Austria and Hungary have taken in the direction of releasing subject peoples from political bondage, but that the Austrian Government's plea would be referred to the allied governments. The Administration was said to be well convinced now that Austria already is nearly out of the war and that her will for peace is simply tempered by a natural disposition to get the best terms possible short of unconditional surrender.

Kentucky News

Rumor continues that the U. S. Steel is endeavoring to secure additional land, leases and operations in the Black Mountain district in Harlan County, which, if consummated, will involve millions of dollars.

While a great deal, this would involve only a comparatively small part of the coal lands of Harlan County.

The spread of influenza throughout Harlan County has been most disastrous the past week. Hundreds of cases have developed, and it has been a physical impossibility for physicians to care for all the cases. Owing to this overwork, death certificates have not been filed and it is impossible to get a complete list of the deaths. At the undertaking establishments it is estimated the deaths in the County the past week have been at least seventy-five. The mortality has been heaviest in the mining camps, although deaths in the city have been numerous.

The influenza has not slighted Madison County altogether, yet the situation here is not as bad as is reported for some other localities. Nevertheless, it is bad enough. Dr. Burgoyne Gibson, City Health Officer, reports over fifty cases in the city, and they are distributed about over the County. The situation in the city is improving. There has been one death in the city, that of Mrs. Watts, who came over from Lexington.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Highway Engineers' Association, formerly the County Road Engineers' Association, of Kentucky, will be held at Owensboro, November 12, 13 and 14. The meetings of the association previously have been held in February, but owing to bad weather at the time of the year and the desire for open air meetings, it was decided to hold the meeting in the fall. Officers of the association believe that past meetings have not been of the greatest benefit because inspection trips could not be arranged.

Kentucky will accept the challenge to greatly over-subscribe her original quota to the Great United War Work Fund during the big drive the week of November 11. This was decided upon at a meeting of the State Executive Committee in Louisville, Wednesday afternoon, which was called especially to consider the proposition. General Chairman E. W. Hines, of Louisville, presided.

The meeting was attended by representatives from all parts of the State representing all seven agencies engaged in the drive: the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army. Reports were made of the recent departmental conference at Chicago, when representatives from fourteen states met to hear Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, director general of the campaign.

Among the new oil corporations granted charters in Kentucky is the
(Continued on Page Five)

YANKS ADVANCE LINES WEST OF MEUSE RIVER

Gen. Pershing Tells of Heavy Fighting on the Verdun Front.

U. S. TROOPS SEIZE FOREST

Americans Clear Germans Out of Bourgoigne Woods and Drive Sharp Wedge into Enemy's Lines—Partial Withdrawal Made in Belleau Wood.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Heavy fighting on the Verdun front is described in General Pershing's communique. Strong German counter-attacks east of the Meuse were repulsed everywhere except in the Belleau wood, where four successive assaults forced a partial withdrawal by the Americans. West of the Meuse the American lines were further advanced in the face of determined resistance.

Huns Cleared From Woods.
With the American Armies in France, Oct. 28.—The Americans have cleared the Germans out of the important Bourgoigne forest, north of Grandpre, driving a sharp wedge into the enemy lines.

The forest was taken in short rushes, the doughboys then swinging eastward behind the German lines and threatening to cut off the Boche northwest of Grandpre.

The attack in the Grandpre region followed that of Friday, farther to the eastward, in which the Americans advanced nearly half a mile near Bantheville, occupying the high ridge north of that village. The positions were taken after several assaults against the enemy machine-gun nests. One hundred and seventy prisoners were taken.

Yanks Win High Ground.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 28.—From a day of extraordinarily severe fighting the Americans emerged slightly in advance of the positions they held the day before. The gains are regarded as extremely important, as high ground dominating much of the surrounding terrain has been gained.

There has been comparatively little alteration in the positions on the center, but the American footing in Belleau woods, east of the Meuse, was more securely fixed, notwithstanding the determined efforts of the Germans to force the Americans back.

The fighting for positions just beyond Belleau woods began at four o'clock in the morning, when the Americans drove their way forward. At daylight the Germans counter-attacked, and since the failure of that operation have launched three other attacks equally unsuccessful.

Despite the desperate resistance of the Germans and their apparent intention to initiate a counter-offensive, information falling into the hands of the Americans continues to indicate an enemy withdrawal to the Briquenay line, one informant declaring it to be the intention of the Germans to withdraw to that position between October 25 and 31.

Celtic in Origin.

The word "Rhine" is a Celtic word, meaning "floor," and the British Isles form a Celtic archipelago. Glastonbury and not Canterbury was the sacred mecca of England, and England before she was England was a Celtic country. The Boyne was the sacred river of Christian Ireland, the most political river that flowed into the sea.

LUDENDORFF RESIGNS

KAISER'S INTENTION TO ABDICATE RUMORED AFTER MILITARY DICTATOR RESIGNS.

A Radical Shake-Up in the German General Staff and War Cabinet Is Expected as a Result of the Quartermaster General's Retirement.

Copenhagen.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States. The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's Government, in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. The military powers are also subject to it. The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamation.—Self."

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Amsterdam (via London).—The retirement of General von Ludendorff was officially announced at Berlin. Persistent rumors emanating from Berlin are to the effect that the Kaiser intends abdicating. The Frankfurter Zeitung openly demands the Emperor's abdication. A political shake-up in the German General Staff and War Cabinet is expected as a result of the Quartermaster General's retirement.

General surprise was caused in Berlin by the fact that the daily report from German headquarters was not signed, as usual, with the name of General Ludendorff. Later the following official announcement was issued:

"The Emperor, accepting the request to be allowed to retire of Infantry General Ludendorff, the first Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Brigade, has placed him on the unattached list. The Emperor decided at the same time that the lower Rhenish Infantry Regiment No. 39, of which the General has long been chief, shall bear henceforth the name of Ludendorff."

His resignation, it is believed in London, will still further shake the faith of the German people in their military machine. In the resignation of General Ludendorff Germany loses what often has been described as her "military brains." Unknown before the war, General Ludendorff sprang into prominence in the fall of 1914 as chief of staff to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, then a General, in the operations against the Russians. When Hindenburg was given the chief command in August, 1916, Ludendorff was appointed First Quartermaster General, but his position in reality has been chief of staff and collaborator with von Hindenburg.

Soon after his appointment as First Quartermaster General, Ludendorff began to be looked upon as the real "boss" of Germany, and was recognized as the representative of the Pan-Germans at great headquarters. It was Ludendorff who brought about the retirement of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and he was reputed to have been responsible for the appointment to the Chancellorship of Michaelis and von Heeting, both of whom were described as stop-gaps. The General's rule as First Quartermaster General has almost amounted to military dictatorship.

Hun Prisoners Are To Be Fed.

New York.—Prisoners to the number of 250,000 have been captured on western-front battlefields, it was made known when the Federal Food Administration disclosed that it is necessary to feed them in addition to feeding our own troops now in France and many millions of mouths. The statement points out the urgent need for a rigid conservation program on the part of the American people, declaring that we must share our food with 220,000,000 subjects of our allies in addition to feeding our own population, our armies and the 250,000 German prisoners. Half as much food again as has heretofore been sent must be forwarded to meet the need, and this, it is declared, can only be accomplished by conservation.

Wages of Shipyard Workers Increased.

Washington.—Upward revision of wages in all shipyards of the country to provide uniform national rates for practically all the shipyard trades, effective immediately, was announced by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. Two great districts are created, one for the Pacific Coast, and the other embracing the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and Great Lakes. In the first increases average 20 per cent; in the second 15 per cent, with the basic rates for the principal skilled trades fixed at 80 cents per hour in both.

Porto Rico Again Shaken.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Another heavy earthquake shock was felt. The disturbance is reported to have caused further property loss at Margues and Ponce, and small loss of life and property at Aguadilla.

World News

Although the Chinese have not been asked to fight in the armies of Europe, they are being used to a large extent in labor of various kinds. They receive a wage that seems enormous to them, compared with that which they are accustomed to receive, and in addition they get a bonus for leaving their own country and making a long journey to France.

The reply of President Wilson to the German peace note gives little hope for an armistice until the Emperor and the junker element in the government are thrown out. He has struck to the root of the whole matter and spoken language that is dignified and yet forceful and plain. The reply meets with the approval of the Allies, so far as appears.

Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist who dared to oppose the war at the beginning, and made himself obnoxious to the administration of the Empire until he was imprisoned, has been released and is received with enthusiasm wherever he goes or speaks. He is a man of ability and qualified to lead.

The danger of insolvency on the part of the German Empire is seen in the action of the people. They are withdrawing their money in the form of coin from the banks and hoarding it in their homes. The Treasury Department is forced to issue large amounts of paper currency to take its place. It is not to be expected that this kind of money can long retain its value. Financial distress threatens.

The selection of Count Andrássy as the successor of Count Burian as prime minister of Austria-Hungary is regarded as favorable to the movement for peace on the part of the people. This desire is growing very rapidly and reports suggest that peace may soon be made with the other allies if the United States does not grant an armistice, in spite of the denial of Emperor Charles that he intends to desert Germany.

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was the scene of a notable gathering, during the week, of representatives of eighteen of the Slavic peoples included in the Middle Europe project of Germany and Austria. At the conclusion of the meeting they issued a declaration of independence, unfurled the flag of a new federal state and rang a new liberty bell cast for the purpose.

Representatives of the Allied nations are gathering in Paris for a conference in regard to the matter of an armistice in case it is decided to grant one to Germany. The opinion of General Foch, the Commander-in-Chief, will count first in any terms that may be agreed upon as was the intention of President Wilson in his note to Germany. From present reports, no further move is likely to be made until some idea can be gained of the terms that are to be imposed on Germany.

Italy has begun her new drive against the Austrians during the week and is aided by the English troops. The action has been started in the valley of the Po and extends over a front of about thirty miles. Gains have already been made, and it is the hope of Italy that the Austrians may be driven back to the mountains by winter. They are eager to gain the Trentino district and Trieste, the "Italia irredenta," as it is called.

Denmark has taken advantage of the times to enter a request for the return of Sleswick-Holstein, which was taken away from her by Prussia in 1864. By this loss of territory Denmark was deprived of her best land, and, for a time, was nearly ruined. Only the spirit of her people enabled her to rally and demonstrate to the world what could be done with a poor soil and meager resources.

Grip Epidemic Hits Mexico.

Mexico City, Oct. 28.—Spanish influenza is epidemic in virtually all parts of the republic, except the extreme south and a few of the Pacific coast states. Newspapers estimate the number of cases here at 60,000, but the death rate is low. The spread of the disease to the Tampico oil regions seriously menaces the oil industry.

Col. Roosevelt's Carnegie Hall Speech

If the President of the United States is right in the appeal he has made to the voters, then you and I, my hearers, have no right to vote at this election or to discuss public questions while the war lasts.

This appeal is emphatic repudiation and reversal of the President's announcement of a few months back that "politics is adjourned." It casts the gravest doubt on the sincerity of that announcement; and indeed for the last few months the Democratic party organization, acting with the support and direction of the President's closest advisers, such as Messrs. Burleson and Clegg, has been working with naked eagerness for partisan success, and has displayed a greedy unscrupulousness as to methods and a complete subordination of national interest to partisan warfare never before known in our history during a great war. When this war broke out I, and all those who believe as I did, cast all thought of politics aside and put ourselves unreservedly at the service of the President. Of course if Mr. Wilson had really meant to disregard politics he would at once have constructed a coalition, non-partisan cabinet, calling the best men of the nation to the highest and most important offices under him, without regard to politics.

Now he openly by formal announcement repudiates all pretense of putting the public welfare above party. Now he declares that this is a party war, and that the Republicans, although he admits "that they have been unquestionably pro-war," are to be excluded from any share in controlling the war.

Nor is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the Democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all Democrats who put loyalty to the Nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration. He in no way discriminates between Democrats who are pro-war and those who are anti-war. He asks the exclusion from Congress of the man who is anti-administration, without the slightest reference to whether his is pro-war or anti-war, loyal or disloyal, patriotic or unpatriotic. The President of the United States repudiates the position of being President of all the people, and substitutes for it the position of partisan leadership of one political faction; while even in this faction he makes servile adherence to his administration the test of membership and of the moral right of any man to do his share in the great work of national self-government.

Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the Civil War, Lincoln declined outright to make any party appeal or to apply any party test or any test save that of loyalty in the prosecution of the war and loyalty to the Union and to liberty. In March, 1863, he advocated sending to Congress only "unconditional supporters of the war," making no

reference to any party; and in June of that year, in answer to some correspondents who signed themselves as "Democrats," he expressed his regret that they had not called themselves "American citizens," saying "In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; and in August, in the only political letter he wrote that year, he appealed to "all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union," and in this appeal he explicitly included his own political friends with those of his political enemies, "whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life." He thus explicitly based his appeal to pro-war men, without asking about their attitude towards himself. Again and again he appealed to "all loyal men" and "to friends of the Union and liberty" and in 1864 he accepted his nomination as coming from the "unconditional Union men."

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "anti-administration?" He means that when the War Department was administered with inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found nothing effective was being done in ship-building they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that six hundred million dollars had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards it as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men at the front receive the guns and automobiles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which Congress has appropriated so many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the Republican leader in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied. Such a demand he treats as "anti-administration."

I hold, on the contrary, that these Republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have disinterestedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearlessly opposed him where he was wrong. Over half the Democratic leaders whom he is now supporting opposed him when he was right, and supported him when he was wrong. He urges that the people return to Congress the men who were anti-war but who shielded the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defeat for Congress the men who were pro-war but who sought to remedy the failures of the administration. The Republican leaders whom he assails have put loyalty to the Nation ahead of all other considerations and have conditioned their support of every executive

official solely upon the efficiency with which that official serves the Nation.

And I ask you to consider one thing more, you Republicans and Independents and you Democrats who decline to put subservience to any man, ahead of the Republic. Indeed, I appeal most of all to the high-minded and patriotic Democrats whose boys are over in the army side by side with the boys of their Republican neighbors, and who do not wish to see these loyal neighbors treated as enemies of the Republic. President Wilson says that Republicans are not good enough to serve the Republic in Congress at this time. But they are good enough to die for the Republic in the army and navy! They are good enough to pay the taxes and subscribe to the Loan! We have sent our sons and our brothers to spill their blood like water overseas under the flag; we have given our strength and our money without stint to serve the country at home, to float the Loans, to back up the war activities of every kind; and now we are told that the blood of our sons, and the wives and little children, do not entitle us to any word in saying how the war is to be waged! Or what are the terms on which peace is to be made, or what shall be our policies after the war!

THE GREAT DRIVE—DRIVE IT HOME

Never before was the world asked for \$170,000,000 for humane and benevolent work for soldiers and sailors.

President Wilson writes to Mr. Fosdick, head of the Welfare work for the Army and Navy:

"May I not call your attention to a matter which has been recently engaging my thought not a little?"

The War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale.

It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our allies are essentially one and all of a kind and must, of a necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest co-operation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common reserve."

The first question that will arise in many minds, on hearing that the President has requested a joint campaign for \$170,000,000, on behalf of the different non-military organizations engaged in war work will be, "What's the need of such a large sum of money?"

The great underlying need is because of the mighty change in methods of warfare since the days of Napoleon and Grant. In our great Civil War of '61, a man went into battle, fought for a few hours, or at most, a day or two, and then retired to a place of safety, where he could rest and sleep and tone up his nerves. While taking the rest, he knew he was secure from danger.

In this war, all this is changed in every phase. From the moment our men leave our shores, they are under nervous strain. Every moment at sea they are under this strain because of submarines, and everywhere in France, where war preparations are under way, they are under this strain because of aeroplanes. When the reach the fighting line, they are under additional strain because of gas attacks. When they are resting behind the lines in their camps, they are under strain because of attacks by aeroplanes and long distance guns. The strain, therefore, on the nerve force is terrific, and how to relieve the strain is the great question.

One of the best ways has been to erect "huts" at all camp centers, where the men can gather, play games, sing songs, read, write letters, and watch theatrical performances and moving pictures. Another is by following the men into the trenches, providing them with articles of food not supplied by the government, with tobacco, chocolate, and other things that they crave.

And still another great piece of work is providing places where our men may go when on furloughs. The Frenchmen and Englishmen, when they get their five or ten days' leave, can get to their homes. The

Stanley and Not Democracy The Issue in Kentucky

The Cincinnati Enquirer, a Democratic newspaper of wide circulation and national influence, said editorially on Sunday, October 27, 1918:

"President Wilson's plea for the support of the candidates of his party as a pledge of support to himself is ill-timed and ill-advised, if, indeed, advice was asked or received. All America is supporting the Administration regardless of politics. We believe that such support will still be accorded the President regardless of the outcome of the election. Whether they are Democrats or Republicans we believe in placing Americans and Americans only on guard. That is the test that should be applied to every man's candidacy."

If the President desired to intervene in the Kentucky Senatorial Contest he should have acted, as he did in Mississippi and Georgia, before Governor Stanley usurped the Democratic nomination and put beyond the power of Democrats the choosing of a Democrat whom they might wish to represent them.

Stanley's Record

As Governor he has grossly abused the pardoning power and has turned loose upon society scores of the worst criminals the State has ever known.

He has sanctioned an increase in offices to be paid by taxpayers, after promising to abolish some of those already in existence.

He has increased the burden of taxes on the farmer and the owners of small homes, after promising to reduce those exactions.

He has Stanleyized the charitable and penal institutions of the State.

He attempted to convert the State Board of Health, a non-partisan institution, into a partisan factional machine to serve his personal purposes but was thwarted by the Court of Appeals which saved the State this disgrace.

He has been the willing instrument of the Liquor Trust, both in Congress and as Governor.

He vetoed the bill, passed by the joint efforts of Republicans and members of his own party, to prohibit the teaching of the German language in our Common Schools at public expense.

He dare not appeal to his own record in this campaign. But he cannot hide it. The people know it and will judge him by it.

The enlightened Christian Citizenship of Kentucky may be depended upon to do their duty in this contest.

Adv.

only Americans to get back home for a good while will be those who are invalidated home. What, then is he going to do when he gets his week's leave from training and fighting? These seven organizations have set about about to solve the problem. This has been done by engaging great hotels, with their tennis courts golf links, where thousands upon thousands of American men can enjoy themselves as they would at a club or resort in this country. They places are being managed by American men and women who have gone over solely for this purpose. Aix-les-Bains and Monte Carlo, formerly famous gambling resorts, have been leased for vacation resorts.

The work that these organizations are doing will be of the utmost importance during the winter, when the fighting will be checked and the weather inclement, when the outdoorsports cannot be indulged in as they are in the summer, and when the feeling of loneliness over-

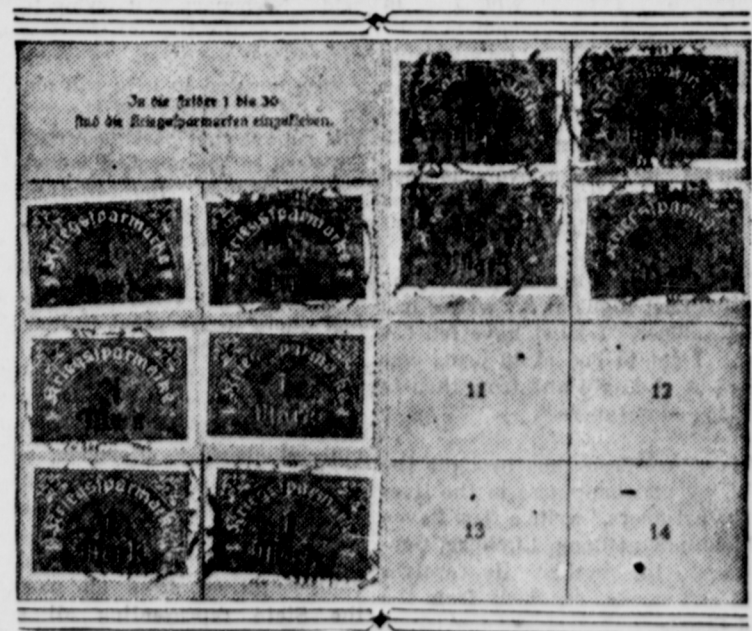
takes a man even under normal conditions.

I have often heard the question asked, "Well, if this work is so necessary, why doesn't the government pay for it out of the bond issue?" The answer is simple and direct. It is a purely personal sort of work, and to produce the best results must continue to be so. For the boys to feel that this is something that the folks at home are doing directly for them adds greatly to its value. If it were done by the government, it would be done under military direction. When a man now steps into one of these huts, he feels that he is stepping out from under military control and supervision, at least for a moment. The relief is great and valuable.

Man's Ignorance.

A man never discovers how ignorant he is until he tries to run the house when his wife is sick.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hun's Last Cent Goes to War



A German Thrift Card. That is what the picture shows. It shows that a German private in the trenches was able to save enough out of his few cents a day wage to lend to his government.

Less than a dime a day! And still he can buy thrift stamps! This thrift card was taken from the body of Emil Schneider, Wurtemberg rifleman, killed by a United States Marine at Chateau Thierry, and is the property of C. A. Hamilton of the Washington staff of the Buffalo Times, whose son is in Europe.

Less than a dime a day! And still he can buy thrift stamps! Let that sink into your mind. Then figure out what you should be putting into Liberty Bonds.

And when you have figured it out—PUT IT INTO THE BONDS.

ALLIED ARMIES STRIKE AUSTRIA AT TWO POINTS

Italians Open Smash as Entente Forces Win Drive in the Balkans.

ROUMANIA TO RE-ENTER WAR?

French Patrols Cross the Danube in Vicinity of Lom Palanka—Enemy in Full Retreat in Northern Serbia.

London, Oct. 28.—The allied forces are striking hard at the weakest link in the armor of the central powers. Austria-Hungary is being closed in on two sides. The Italians, on the west, have begun what seems to be a serious offensive and in two days have made important gains, not only along the Piave river but in the mountains to the north.

In the Balkans the allies are driving steadily closer to Austria-Hungary. They have established connection with Roumania, making the re-entry of that nation into the war likely. Practically all of Bulgaria has been occupied since the surrender of that country. Nearly all of Serbia has been liberated, as has the greater part of Albania and part of Montenegro. The allies now are scarcely a score of miles from the Hungarian border at some points.

Allies Enter Roumania.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Allied troops have entered Roumania and the release of that nation from the dominion of the central empires is made likely. The first allied forces to enter the country which was overrun by the Germans and Austrians more than a year ago were French patrols, which crossed the Danube in the vicinity of Lom Palanka.

Other allied troops are known to be in the vicinity of Vidin, and the allies are reported to hold the southern or Bulgarian bank of the river for a distance of 50 miles.

Enemy Fleeing in Serbia.

They are spreading northward toward the famous "Iron Gates of the Danube" at the borders of Hungary. The Austrian forces in the north of Serbia are in full retreat, closely pursued by the Serbians and the French. The capture of Negotin has brought the allies within 22 miles of Hungarian territory.

The enemy is being driven out of Albania. They already have fallen back to the north of the river Matia.

Paris Report on Victory.

An official report telling of the operations in the Balkans follows: "On the Danube in the region of Lom Palanka there have been artillery duels. The fire of our batteries damaged an enemy monitor."

"Serbia—On the front of Pancevo Karmalevo allied forces continue in pursuit of the enemy, who is retreating to the north. Two hundred prisoners have been taken."

Retreat Made Swiftly.

With the Allied Armies on the Serbian Front, via Saloniki, Oct. 26.—The Serbians, supported by French cavalry, north of Nish are continuing to advance, with Belgrade 80 miles distant.

It is evidently the desire of the Austro-Germans to evacuate Serbia as quickly and as cheaply as possible. But their retreat is being made costly by the Serbians.

Serbian Win 60 Miles Beyond Nish. London, Oct. 28.—Kraljevo, 60 miles east-northeast of Nish, has been occupied by the Serbian troops, says a Serbian official statement. In the same region the Serbians have crossed the Tsaritsa river.

HUGE CROWDS SHUT SALOONS

Philadelphia Dram Shops Closed Again After Being Under Ban Three Weeks.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Alarmed by the great crowds of Philadelphia who poured into Camden, N. J., H. I. Davis, president of the Camden board of health, issued an order closing every saloon in the city "in the interest of public health."

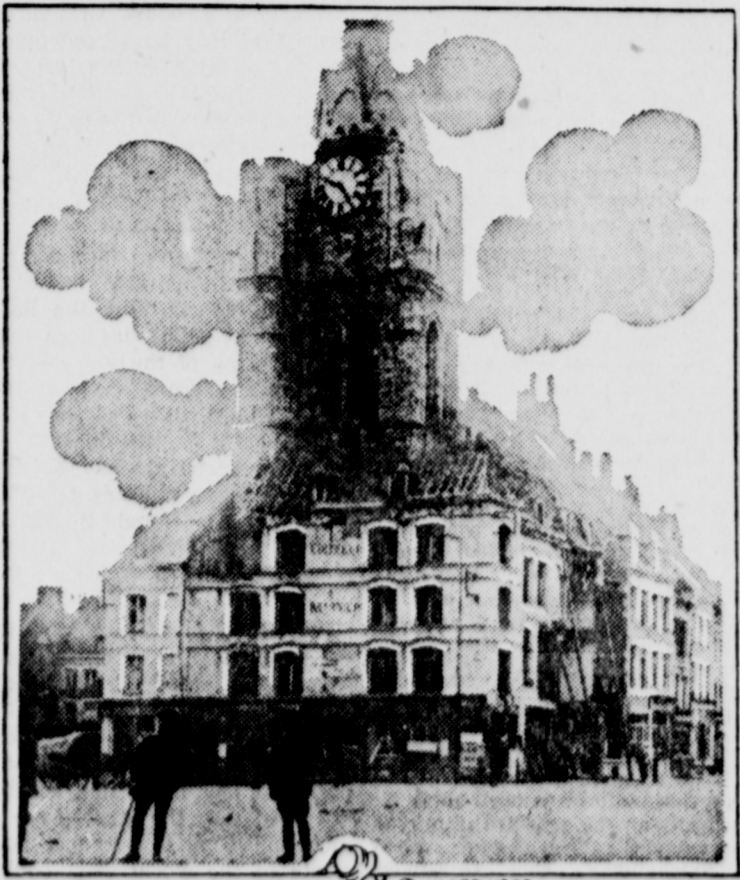
The saloons had been closed for three weeks owing to the influenza epidemic, but the ban was lifted shortly before noon. Early in the night extra details of police were called out, but the crowds became so great that Doctor Davis decided to again put the ban on. The closing order was modified in this city so as to permit the opening of churches Sunday and of schools on Monday.

BRITISH CUT HOG RATIONS

Allowance of Concentrated Feed to Be Stopped, Says the Agricultural Board.

London, Oct. 28.—Keepers of pigs have been notified by the board of agriculture of the probable discontinuance of the small ration of concentrated feed which has hitherto been allowed them. The notice says shipping space must be used to bring American soldiers and their supplies to France. The board says it is because of the policy to force the war to an early successful issue that action in cutting down feed supplies is taken.

Bethune's Far Away, But—



THIS belfry tower which has been bombarded off and on for years by the Germans is in Bethune. A long way from here is Bethune. A safe distance away.

And the way our boys and their allies are giving it to the Hun these days there seems little likelihood that these German guns will ever get close enough to Portsmouth, Ohio, or Richmond, Ky., or Uniontown, Pa., to wreck any buildings.

But battle's tide turns quickly. One letdown by our boys or their comrades-in-arms and the Hun would again have the whip hand.

The boys won't let down if they are kept fed, clothed and munitioned. Liberty Bonds are the agency which will keep them that way.

How many are you buying?

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "G's," the wonderful French guns that have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Hunns, who are moved down as they cross No Man's Land.

CHAPTER VIII—Sent to Dixmude with dispatches, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid, but escapes unhurt.

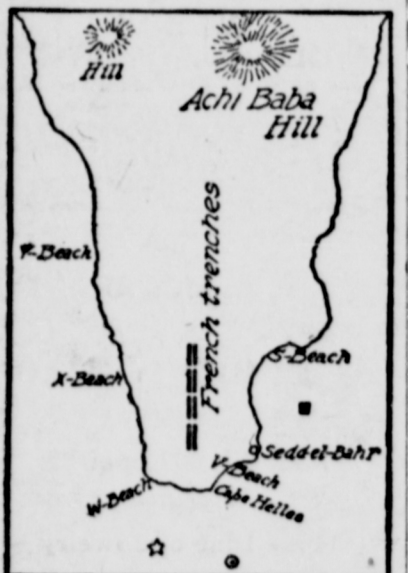
CHAPTER IX—He is shot through the thigh in a brush with the Germans and is sent to a hospital, where he quickly recovers.

CHAPTER X—Ordered back to sea duty, Depew rejoins the Cassard, which makes several trips to the Dardanelles as a convoy. The Cassard is almost battered to pieces by the Turkish batteries.

CHAPTER XII.

A Pal Crucified.

When we got to "V" Beach on my next trip the weather was really fine, but it did not please us much, for as



Where the GOLIATH was wrecked.
Where the MAJESTIC was wrecked.
Where the CASSARD engaged the WERT and the KAISERLICHE MARINE.

soon as we got in range the enemy batteries opened up on us and the shell fire was heavier than any we had been in before, though not more effective. We drew in on a bright morning, about half past five or six, with our convoy, the troopship Champagne, ahead of us and going slowly, sounding all the way.

At this part of the shore there is a dock about a mile and a half long, running back into the country and terminating in a road. The Champagne was making for this dock, sounding as she went. Suddenly, when she was within 500 yards of the shore, I saw her swing around and steer in a crazy fashion. We began asking each other what was the matter with her, but we learned afterwards that her rudder had been torn off, though we never found out how, nor do I think anyone ever knew.

Then she went aground, with her stern toward the shore and listed over to port. You could see different articles rolling out and down the side. Then her back broke. The quarter-deck was crowded with men half dressed, with life belts on, jumping over the side or climbing down. There was an explosion and a cloud of black smoke broke over us, and for a while I thought I was blinded.

All the time the shells were raining in on us and on the Champagne. When I could see again I saw the men on the Champagne climbing down the starboard or shore side. One chap was going down hand over hand along a stanchion, when another fellow above him let go and slid right down on him. The first man fell about thirty feet, landing in the water with his neck doubled under him. Our lifeboats and launches were out picking up survivors.

Those who got safely over the side started to swim ashore, but when they had gone only a little way they found they could wade in. When the water

was only up to their waists they came upon barbed wire entanglements and not a man got ashore that way but was scratched and clawed and mangled horribly. Some of them that I saw afterwards were just shredded along the sides of their bodies like coconuts. A great many of them, though, were killed by shrapnel while they were in the water.

On board the Cassard our guns had been busy all the time, and it was not long before we put one enemy battery out of commission. We had suffered a bit, too, but not enough to worry us. There were about 3,000 men on the Champagne, I think, and at least a third were killed or drowned, and the casualties must have been almost two-thirds. The ship was just a mass of wreckage.

They called for a landing party from the Cassard, and officers asked for volunteers for trench duty. I was not very keen about going, because I had been in trenches at Dixmude, and I knew how pleasant they were—not, but I volunteered, and so did Murray. We went ashore in our boats under a heavy fire. There were 12 men killed in the lifeboat in which I was. I escaped without a scratch.

We were mustered up on shore and volunteers were called for, for sentry duty. Murray volunteered. If he had only gone on with the rest of us he might have come through. After a short wait we were given the order to advance. The firing became heavier about this time, so we went at the double. We had not got very far before we had a fine little surprise party handed us.

The front line was running over what appeared to be good, solid ground, when they broke through and fell into trenches 30 to 40 feet deep. These trenches had been dug, covered over with 14-inch boards and then with dirt, and were regular man-traps. Sharp stakes were sticking out of the parapet and parados, and at the bottom were more stakes and rocks and barbed wire.

We were advancing with bayonets fixed and arms at the carry, so when the first line fell, and some of the second, the boys of the third line came running up, and in the scramble that followed many of the chaps in the first few lines were bayoneted by their comrades. I was in the third line, but I was lucky enough to pull up in time and did not fall in. You could not look down into that trench after you had seen it once, it was too sickening. Our casualties were sent back to the ship. One boat was sunk by a shell and all the men lost.

We remained where we were, scratching out shallow trenches for ourselves, fluffing what natural cover there was and otherwise getting ready for the night, which was near. It began to rain and we could hardly keep any fires going, because we had to shelter them from the shore side, so the enemy could not spot us, and the wind was from the sea. It was certainly miserable that night.

Every once in a while we would stand by to repel an attack, whether it was a real one or not, and we were under fire all the time. It seemed as if morning would never come. The sand was full of fleas—great big boys—and they were as bad as any cooties I had ever had at Dixmude. The morning came at last, and I was detailed with a fatigue party to the beach where we had landed stores. When we got down to the docks I missed Murray and asked where he was. They said he had been missing from his post not more than an hour from the time we left.

I left my fatigue party, without orders, and joined in the hunt for Murray. There were men searching all along the docks and on the shore to each side. Finally I saw a bunch of men collect around a storehouse at the farther end of the docks on the shore side. I ran up to them.

There was poor old Murray. They were just taking him down. He had been crucified against the wall of the storehouse. There was a bayonet through each arm, one through each foot and one through his stomach. One of the garbles fainted when he had to pull one of the bayonets out. They had hacked off his right hand at the wrist and taken his identification disc. I lay this to the German officers more than the Turks.

I do not know just what I did after this. But it changed me all around and I was not like my usual self during the rest of the time.

It was still raining when we started on our way to the front line. Along the road were numbers of troops scuffling and among them Indian troops on sentry duty. They looked like a bunch of frozen turnips, cool and un-



He Had Been Crucified.

comfortable. We were close enough to make the roar of the cannonading seem intolerably loud and could see the bursting shells, particularly those from the British ships.

Then we came across some Turkish prisoners who were sheltering in an old barn, I guess it was, and we stopped for shelter and rest. They told us that their troops were very tired from long fighting, but that they had plenty of men. They said a couple of shells had dropped about a hundred yards from the barn just before we came, so we knew the batteries were trying to get our range and we did not stay any longer, but went away from there and on our road.

About 500 yards farther on we came to ruins, and when we went inside we found 50 or 60 of our boys cooking and sleeping and not giving a thought to the shells or shrapnel. The mules outside were bawling away at the hay, as though there never had been a war in the world. There was no shell made that could budget them away from that hay unless it hit them.

Then along came a cart making a lot of racket. One of the fellows in it had half of his face shot away and was all bandaged up, but he was trying to sing and laugh just the same as the rest were doing. They were Anzacs, and were pretty badly shot up.

The word "Anzac," as you probably know, is made from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand army corps. They had a regular town, called Anzac, on the peninsula. At Suvla bay and around Gaba Tepe the Anzacs got further into the Turkish lines than any other unit in the allied armies. They were wonderful fighters.

By this time the Turks were making an attack, and all you could see to the front was one long line of smoke and spouting earth. Then our guns started and the noise was deafening. It was worse than in the turrets aboard ship during an engagement. My head rang for days after we left the Dardanelles.

The Turks were getting a better idea of our range now and the shells were falling pretty close to us, but finally we tore in with the 14-inch navals and ripped up three of their batteries. In the lull that followed we made good time and reached our front line positions at Sedd-el-Bahr during the afternoon.

The next morning we made our first attack. I had had a bad night of it, thinking about Murray, and when the time came there never was a chap more glad to charge and get a chance at the enemy with the bayonet than I was.

We attacked according to a program. Time cards were issued to the officer of each section, so that we would work exactly with the barrage. To be ahead of, or behind the time card, would mean walking into our own barrage. The time of attack is called zero—that is, the minute when you leave the trench. Some of the Anzacs said it meant when your feet got the coldest, but I do not think they suffered very much with trouble in the feet—not when they were advancing, anyway.

The time card might read something like this: First wave, zero, advance, rapid walk, barrage 25 in 10 seconds, take first trench, 0:20; second wave, same as the first, pass first trench, 0:23; take second trench, 0:35. The third wave is ordered to take the third trench, and so on, for as many lines as the enemy is entrenched. The other waves might be instructed to occupy Hill 7, 12:08, or dig in behind rock 12:45. Here, zero is understood, the first figures standing for minutes and the others for seconds. It might take several hours to carry out the program, but everything is laid out to an exact schedule.

I was in the sixth line of the third wave of attack and zero was 4:30 a. m. Whistles were to be the signal for zero and we were to walk to the first line Turkish trench. As we came out our barrage fire would be bursting 50 yards ahead of us and would lift 25 yards every 10 seconds. Our stunt was to take advantage of it without walking into it.

No one man can see all of an attack, which may extend over miles of ground, but during the three weeks I was in the trenches on the Gallipoli peninsula we made four grand attacks and many minor ones, so I know in a general way what they are like. Each wave is organized like the others. First come three lines of what you might call grenadiers, though they are not picked for size as the old king's

grenadiers used to be. They are deployed in skirmish formation, which means that every man is three yards from the next. They were armed only with grenades, but, you can take it from me, that is enough! Behind them come two lines, also in skirmish formation, and armed with machine guns and grenade rifles. The first men on the left carry machine guns, then come three rifle grenadiers, and then another machine gun and so on down the length of the line. After these come two lines of riflemen with fixed bayonets.

Then come the trench cleaners, or moppers-up, as we call them. They were some gang, believe me. Imagine a team of rugby players spread out in two lines—only with hundreds of men on the team instead of eleven, and each man a husky, capable of handling a baby grand piano single-handed. These fellows were armed with everything you could think of, and a whole lot more that you could not dream about in a nightmare. It used to remind me of a trial I saw

in New York once, where the police had raided a yeggmen's flop and had all their weapons in the courtroom as exhibits.

The moppers-up were heeled with sticks, clubs, shillelchs, black-jacks, two-handed cleavers, axes, trench knives, poniards, up-to-date tomahawks, brass knuckles, slung shots—anything that was ever invented for crushing a man with, I guess, except firearms. These knock-down, drag-out artists follow the riflemen very closely. Their job was to take care of all the Turks who could not escape and would not surrender.

There are lots of men in any army who will not surrender, but I think probably there were more Turks of that gameness than men in most other armies. I have heard that it is a part of their religion that a man, if he dies fighting, goes to a very specially fancy heaven, with plenty to eat and smoke. And I suppose if he surrenders they believe he will be put in the black gang, stoking for eternity down below. It was awfully hot at the Dardanelles and I guess the Turks did not want it any hotter, for very few of them ever surrendered, and the trench cleaners had a lot to do. Their job is really important, for it is dangerous to have groups of the enemy alive and kicking around in their trenches after you have passed. Almost every prisoner we took was wounded.

The one thing I do not like to have people ask me is, "How does it feel to kill a man?" and I think the other boys feel the same way about it. It is not a thing you like to talk about or think about either. But this time, at "V" beach, when we got past the first and second Turk trenches and were at work on the third, I do not mind saying that I was glad whenever



Then I Would Stick Another One.

I slipped my bayonet into a Turk and more glad when I saw another one coming. I guess I saw red all right. Each time I thought, "Maybe you are the one who did poor old Murray." And I could see Murray as he looked when they took him down from the storehouse wall. Then I would stick

another one. The others from the Cassard were red-hot, too, and they went at the Turks in great style. There was nothing to complain about in the way they fought, but I wished that we had had a few more boys from the Foreign Legion with us. I think we would have gone clear on through to Constantinople.

But the Turks were not as bad as Fritz. They were just as good or better as fighters, and a whole lot whiter. Often, when we were frying in the trenches and not a drop of water was to be had, something would land on the ground near us and there would be a water bottle, full. Sometimes they almost bombarded us with bottles. Then, too, they would not fire on the Red Cross, as the Germans do; they would hold their fire many times when we were out picking up our wounded. Several times they dragged our wounded as close as they could to the barbed wire that we might find them easier.

After Murray died I got to thinking a lot more than I used to, and though I did not have any hunch exactly, still I felt as though I might get it, too. It was something I had never thought much about before. I used to think about my grandmother, too, when I had time, and about Brown. I used to wonder what Brown was doing and wish we were together. But I could remember my grandmother

WOMEN AND CHILDREN MUST BE MADE SAFE

By DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman of the Woman's Division of
the Council of National Defense.

Germany has outraged all that civilization has done for the world for thousands of years; in fact, it is beyond question that the conduct of the German nation during this war proves that the kind of "Kultur" which expresses itself in the violation of national treaties, ignores every rule of war, glorifies in the mutilation of innocent children, in the assassination and worse than slavery of women, and violates every principle of honor, is malicious and degrading.



Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

If such a system were permitted to conquer in this struggle, it would wrest from the free people of the world not alone their freedom and their ideals of democratic justice, which, through generations of privation, perseverance and indomitable will, they have wrung from the past, but it would crush all the achievements of peaceful industry, of education, and especially of spiritual aspiration, which are the hard-earned fruits of these generations of world service.

Must Save Our Children.

We must save our children from the debasing spirit of militarism, if American men and women are ever again to hope for the things they have cherished, and from which their ancestors sought to escape when they defied the tyranny of the domination of might and gave to the world the democratic ideals of justice and equality in the immortal Declaration of Independence to which our flag and our country are dedicated.

It is not enough that Germany shall be defeated in battle or conquered by hunger; she must be shown the truth, that the world will no longer permit any people to hold over-rated power which threatens its peace or paralyzes the processes of civilization.

"We Are Awake Now."

Whatever may have been our error in the past, however blind we may have been, we are awake now. Whatever mistakes we have made in the past, however we may have underestimated Germany's desire to crush the democratic ideals of the world, now that that purpose is known, it must be overcome if womanhood and childhood are to be saved anywhere. There can be no reparation for these deeds nowhere, either in this world or in the world to come. The only hope lies in such a conquest over the spirit of Germany that it may learn the truth; that it may understand that today, as in time past, the only foundation, security and stability for any people, Germany included, is in righteousness; that above the roar of battle, the shrieking of shells, the groans of the dying and the cries of little children, the prophets of old are calling in tones that the whole world and Germany must heed, "What does it profit a man? What does the law require of them but to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with God?"

"Spirit Regenerated."

It is not enough that the military power of Germany be conquered, but the German spirit must be regenerated. Her mind must be open to learn the truth about her false ideals of military power, and we, too, must learn that our fight is not alone to save our country, important as that is. We have more than our own safety to serve; we must win peace, peace for ourselves and peace of the whole world—for without world peace there can be no secured peace in no part of it.

smiling, and that helped some. I guess I was lonely, to tell the truth. I did not know the other garbles very well, and the only one left that I was really very friendly with got his soon afterward, though not as bad as Murray. And then there was no one that I was really chummy with. That would not have bothered me at all before Murray died.

The other lad I spoke of as having been chummy with was Philippe Pierre. He was about eighteen and came from Bordeaux. He was a very cheerful fellow and he and Murray and I used to be together a lot. He felt almost as bad about Murray as I did, and you could see that it changed him a great deal, too. But he was still cheerful most of the time.

(To be Continued)

Initial Step to Independence.

The fact that well-to-do people are almost invariably "close" and "saving" and usually have that reputation, should be a mighty good pointer for those who are always hard up. It isn't luck, it isn't robbery that starts young people on the road to independence. It is common sense and moral courage to deny themselves that does the business.

But Hardly to an Ounce.

Pat had applied for a job as butler, so the man of the house, after many questions, asked him: "Do you know your way to announce?" Pat, thinking he asked, "Do you know your weight to an ounce?" replied: "Bogorra, I don't, sir, but I know it to a pound or two."

HER WAY

By JACK LAWTON.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

The little house stood at the very end of the "lightless" village. Nell had difficulty in finding her way to the door when she arrived on the evening train. The brief visits to grandmother were like coming home—in fact this same little house was the only home the girl knew. Years ago she had left it to make her way in the city, and the room there, which held her piano—chief asset of business—could scarcely be called home. She was sorry that grandmother would not be there during her one night visit, but he was due at a meeting in the next township. So he had, upon her arrival at the station, entrusted to her care, the day's proceeds.

Custom had made the old station agent careless in regard to the handling of that bag. For years he had carried it home on certain nights when he did not care to open the safe. The girl, however, drew it from her muff in relief as she entered the cheery room.

"There, grandmother," she said, "put the money safely away;" and grandmother, as had been the custom, slipped the leather bag's handle over the back of a chair.

"Supper is waiting, dearie," she said. There was so much to tell after the tea things had been cleared away, that a stranger knocking at the front door had to repeat his summons several times before being heard.

"Someone asking to spend the night, probably," grandmother surmised.

"Mr. Southworth sent me," the stranger announced and was admitted.

As the girl returned from lighting the passage leading to the spare room, her grandmother lingered apprehensively. "I'm sorry I let him stay," she said, "he has such a hard kind of face."

"Don't be afraid, Gran," Nell smiled, "I'm not afraid of anyone."

The man sat glowering into the fire when the girl entered the sitting room. "You've in this lonely corner of the world?" he asked brusquely.

"No," she slowly replied, "this is one of my over-night visits."

"The station agent is away, I understand?"

Steadily she looked up at the stranger, her eyes wide and clear as a child's, held his own as though unwilling. "Grandmother and I should have been quite alone in the darkness if you had not happened along," she said, and smiled.

The man drew his lips down grimly. "What do you know of me?" he asked.

"I might be a burglar."

"Mr. Southworth sent you," Nell reminded him.

The man laughed shortly. "So I told you; it was a lie."

The girl's face paled, and she bent quickly over the fire. When she looked up again her rosiest had returned. "Well, you see," she said, as she rose to her feet, "I happen to trust you."

"Why should you?" asked the man. "Once upon a time," the girl answered, "a little lost child held out its arms to me, from the midst of a crowd. Because of its very helplessness it knew that it might trust me."

The man lit a cigar, with it between his teeth he spoke slowly. "So you feel like that kid? Well, better not trust too much these days."

"I'm going to try," Nell replied seriously. She looked back at him as she turned toward the stairs.

The elder woman waited agitatedly in the bedroom.

"Dearie," she confessed, "I've been so nervous, that I quite forgot the station money. Grandfather always hides it somewhere. After we hear that man come up to his room, do you think we might slip down and get it. Sometimes there are valuable papers in the bag as well. I am trembling like a leaf. I'm sure I don't know how I ever came to take a stranger in with your grandmother away."

"Foolish!" comforted the girl, "what harm has your stranger guest done heretofore? When our visitor has safely retired, I'll run down for the bag myself."

It had been perhaps 15 minutes after the guest room door had closed loudly and all was still that Nell donned her blue bathrobe and slippers and with tumbled curls framing her lovely face, crept stealthily down the stairs. The absence of accustomed outer lights made the house doubly dark. Swiftly she put a match to the living room gas—then stood blinking into the staring face of the guest, who cloaked and hatted, stood in the center of the room. Nell laughed in evident relief.

"You?" she said softly, "then you had not yet retired?"

The man's stern face did not relax neither did he speak. The girl passed to the door. "I wanted to make sure it was locked," she explained.

"It is locked," she murmured, sat isled. Like a child she stretched free arms lazily above her head. "Good night," said Nell.

As though fascinated the man watched the upraised arms and empty hands; watched the slight figure as the girl moved past him toward the stairs. Then suddenly the tense lines of his face softened.

"Good night, nerry little kid," he muttered—"good-by."

In her upper room Nell sank breathless to the floor, noiselessly she turned the key.

"You, dearie?" sleepily questioned the elder woman. And Nell drew the bag from the pocket of her wide robe

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We Sell hats and sell them right.

Mrs. Laura Jones. Mrs. Harrel Van Winkle left Saturday for Louisville to be with her husband, who is in Camp Taylor.

H. L. McMurtry was visiting his family here at the first of the week. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter, Francis, of Lexington, were Berea visitors this week.

An up-to-date line of tailored dress and sport hats; best quality for least money.

(Ad) Eva Walden J. Q. Scrivner, who has been working at Irvine, was visiting home folks in town at the first of the week.

Professor and Mrs. Carl Hunt, who have both been ill, are spending several days, while convalescing, with Mr. Hunt's parents, on Dixie Highway.

Mid-Season Sale at Laura Jones' store. Every hat in my big stock reduced for 10 days. Come! (Ad)

Leonard Wesley Menzie, graduate of Berea Academy in 1915, died in hospital, September 14th, from wounds in action received in July, wounded about the eye, arm and knee.

Her many friends will be interested to hear that Mrs. A. W. Hamilton has bought from Mrs. L. O. Lester the right to represent the publications of the Curtis Publishing Co. in Berea. Augustus Hamilton, Jr., who is unable to go to school because of his eyes, will deliver the papers, and has already made many friends.

See those beautiful sailors in best style and latest colors at (Ad) Eva Walden's

J. K. Baker has arrived here from his Southern home in Aberdeen, Miss. J. K. says that he has come to Berea on some business and to vote once more in Kentucky. He says it all seems democratic in Mississippi, and that he has not gotten used to that yet enough to vote that way.

All hats reduced at Laura Jones' store. Big stock to be sold. Come before they are picked over; get your choice. (Ad)

Fred Wilson, a student of the Academy Department of last year, now stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was in town last week visiting school-mates and friends.

For Sale—My farm containing 42 acres; good four room cottage; barn, chicken house, etc. About seven acres in meadow; about four or five acres in woods; rest of farm is all tillable land. This farm is off Dixie Highway about 1/2 mile and about 2 1/2 miles from Berea. If interested inquire of John Bales, or see me at meat market on Main street. (Ad)

B. F. VanWinkle William Clark, who enlisted in the Navy about three months ago, received his call last Thursday to report for duty at Great Lakes, Ill., Friday morning, October 25.

Ensign Richard Howard, of the U. S. Navy, is here visiting home folks.

We have the best line of children's tams, hats and caps in town, and we sell them right. Call and be convinced. (Ad) Eva Walden

S. P. Clark has purchased G. L. Wren's farm near Snyder, Ky. Mr. Clark expects to move to his farm by December the first.

For Sale, Cheap—Two heaters; both will burn coal or wood. One is a "Cole's Hot Blast," the other a smaller size. Inquire of C. S. Knight, Jackson Street.

Wanted—Good Buttermilk for the College Bakery. We pay 12 cents a gallon for good quality. See Miss Sperry at Boarding Hall and arrange for same. (Ad)

A. E. Bender and family are sick at their home on Center Street with influenza. All are improving nicely.

Mrs. Jennie Rutherford and son, Jack, left last week, for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Edward Williams, a member of the S. A. T. C., who has been ill with influenza for the past week, is now out among his friends.

We receive each week from the fashion centers the advance styles in hats. See them before you buy. (Ad) Eva Walden

Charles T. Lark, instructor in English in the Academy Department last year, now in the yeomanry branch of the U. S. Navy, was in town this week visiting friends.

Leonard Robinson, who has been sick with the influenza for the past few days, is now out again.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rutherford spent Sunday with her step-daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Terrill, near Paint Lick.

Lieut. Ralph Hudspeth, of Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hudspeth.

For Sale—At once, Automobile Trailer and Feed Cutter; also kitchen range. Mrs. B. W. Hart, Jackson St.

LIEUT. FROST DIES IN ACTION All Berea has been saddened by news that Cleveland Frost, youngest son of President and Mrs. Frost, was killed in action with his men, a half battery of Light Artillery, who was on the Ticonderoga. Full notice next week.

COPLEY—FARMER Mrs. Emma L. Farmer announces the marriage of her daughter, Cynthia Elizabeth, to William M. Copley, a former Berea student, on Wednesday, October, twenty-third, 1918. Red Jacket, West Va.

STRAY STEER Red steer, weighs about 800 lbs., came to my place about October 14. Owner can have same by paying for this notice and for taking care of steer. T. J. Todd, Paint Lick, Ky. (ad-18)

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

JOHN E. HARWOOD, U. S. N., LOST AT SEA

Twice within a week Bereans have been called to mourn the loss of splendid, heroic young men, her joy and pride, who have made the supreme sacrifice.

The second loss, also at sea, was announced by a telegram received Saturday from the Naval Department, stating that John E. Harwood was lost overboard in a heavy sea, from a mine sweeper, off the coast of Virginia, October 22, at 4:35 p. m.

His family had received a letter the 21st, announcing that he was well. As may be imagined, the news was a severe shock to the family.

A fine young man, Berea-born, Berea-bred, only eighteen years of age, the joy of his sisters and parents, he gave his young life to his country.

Such sacrifices make our gifts to the Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross, our advances to the Liberty Loans, took small indeed.

John Harwood enlisted in the Navy in March, 1918. He was stationed at Newport, R. I. and Philadelphia before going to sea.

A student of the Vocational Department, converted in the meetings last winter, he gave every promise of a useful life. Was not his life useful in a high degree?

THE SAME MR. TAYLOR A copy of the Red Triangle Overseas has been received by F. O. Clark, which contains the following item:

"Sometimes one overlooks the best men and affairs nearest home. Sunshine peddling is so much a part of some men that people take it for granted. Howard E. Taylor, whose work and place at home is of such great importance, brought his 'sunshine' overseas. As head of the Personnel Division, Mr. Taylor meets scores of secretaries daily and everyone of them leaves him filled with that zest that comes from contact with a big heart and a big soul."

DR. ORIN ROBE DIES Word has been received that Dr. Orin Robe died, recently, on his way home from Europe, where he has been giving his services as a surgeon. Dr. Robe is well remembered by the older citizens of Berea, being the oldest son of William Robe, the contractor and carpenter, and latter owner of Robe's Mountain, now known as the Indian Fort Mountain.

Y. M. C. A. DIRECTOR TO VISIT BERE A Dr. McChesney, Y.M.C.A. Educational director, at Camp Taylor, will be in Berea, Thursday, November 7. If the quarantine is lifted, a public meeting will be held in the chapel at 7:30.

FOR SALE Maxwell Car for sale. Good as new; will be sold at a bargain. Call and see same. Mrs. Nannie Todd, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE New 7-room bungalow with something over two acre lot for sale or rent. Just outside city limits, West End Chestnut Street. Mrs. H. L. McMurry.

WANTED Woman to work in Laundry. Eighth grade education required. Inquire College Laundry

Credit Where Due. A student, coming to a hard question on his examination paper, wrote for his answer: "God only knows, I don't." The paper came back with the following correction in the professor's handwriting: "God gets the credit you don't."—Boston Transcript.

Community of Interests. The rhinoceros bird feeds on the insect parasites that infest the hide of the great beast, and in return by flying away at the least alarm, warns its host of the approach of danger, an arrangement to the mutual advantage of bird and rhinoceros.

DOUBLE SORROW COMES TO EVANS' HOME On Saturday, October 26th, Vester Evans, 22 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ples Evans, died of pneumonia, following influenza. He left a wife, Alace Baker Evans, and a baby girl, Jerrel Dean, seven months old. He also left three brothers and two sisters.

On Monday, October 28th, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and sister of Vester, Miss Stella Evans, 15 years old, died of pneumonia. The hearts of loved ones and friends were made sad by the going of these two young people from their home and from our midst. The sorrowing family have the sympathy of their neighbors and many friends.

We rejoice that they do not have to sorrow without a hope of a future happy meeting. Vester and Stella were both Christians and members of the Berea Baptist Church.

The funeral services were conducted at the home, by pastor E. B. English, and the bodies were laid to rest in the Berea Cemetery.

LETTER FROM H. E. TAYLOR From the Louisville Post Under Paris date of September 24, Mr. Taylor writes to C. A. Tevebaugh, State campaign director of the United War Work Campaign, which begins November 11, and associate State secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of being on tour with Homer Rodeheaver, Billy Sunday's famous singing evangelist. He says:

"Met a man the other day from Henderson, Mr. Letcher's son, which brought to my mind vividly pleasant associations there with many of your good citizens in frequent executive meetings. I am meeting so many big, generous-hearted men over here who are giving so liberally of time and talent as to make me feel still very close to home sections. President King, from Oberlin, 'blew in' the other day; the Rev. Beatty, from Louisville, today; Rodeheaver last Monday, etc., etc. . . . I am planning an extended tour with Rodeheaver, beginning next Friday. He will give his usual evening of song. I will speak for fifteen minutes just to rest him on 'running a sunshine factory,' will do his accompanying work and then during the day check up business conditions all along the line. We hope to cover France in the two or three months he is privileged to be here. It is difficult for me to get away from headquarters, but am sure it will be a broader grasp of the whole situation and make me better able to cope with the tremendous problems we have on hand."

"We had a memorial service a few weeks ago in honor of the ten secretaries who laid down their lives vicariously, as well as the thousands of sturdy American boys who have met their reward. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of New York, had charge of the meeting. The church was crowded and the meeting was most impressive."

ALL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS SENT TO SOLDIERS "OVERSEAS" by their friends must be sent thru Red Cross Chapters. Each American soldier overseas has received from his commanding officer one Christmas parcel label, which he will mail home.

Recipients of these labels will take them to the committee in charge, and obtain a mailing box. Parcels will only be accepted in the boxes furnished by the Red Cross Chapters. No parcel will be mailed by the postoffice after November 15th.

For fuller details see the committee in charge. Committee in Charge: L. C. Adams Mrs. John Welch Mrs. Scott McGuire

\$10 REWARD! Two half-grown pups, one nearly white, one black and blue spotted, strayed from my place, Saturday night, October 19th. \$10 reward for return of same, or information leading to their recovery. W. E. Johnson, Berea, Ky.

For Sale 111 acres north of and adjoining the best college in the U. S., located at Berea, Kentucky. This tract of land is bounded on the west by Silas Moore and on the east by College property and adjoining the Dixie Highway. Only a ten minutes walk from the farthest college building. All good farm land, could be divided into two or four nice small farms and made into subdivisions as an addition to the city of Berea. I am going to sell this to the highest and best bidder; bids mailed to me at West Point with certified check for at least \$100 to know that you mean business. I prefer cash but will sell one-third cash and the balance five or ten equal payments with 6% interest payable annually. The title is good as any in the state of Kentucky.

Address L. G. CLARK, West Point, Mississippi. (Owner)



The Federal Reserve System

has proved itself during our participation in the war. It is difficult to say what banking conditions might have been without it. With it they have been stable and responsive to the needs of the situation. You should support a bank which supports the system.

Berea National Bank

Our Clientele Grows!

Not Upon Promises, But Upon Performance

We are pioneers in Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

In Business Since 1836 Prompt Deliveries

The Teasdale Co.

625-627 Walnut St. Cincinnati - Ohio

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

We have for sale some modest cottages in Berea at from \$800 to \$1,000; some better ones at from \$1,200 to \$1,500; some elegant houses at from \$5,000 to \$10,000; some unimproved land at \$15 to \$20 an acre; some better at \$40 to \$50; some fine farms at from \$75 to \$150 according to improvements and location; a new hotel in the business portion of the city for sale or rent; one hundred and eighty acres adjoining the town that we will cut to suit purchaser and make easy payments. Come and see us if you want Real Estate in or around Berea. You will find Dean at Berea Bank and Trust Co. Catch Herndon when you can!

WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold Silver and Bridge-work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail. MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY Dept. X, 2007, So. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR First Class Repairing AND Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

SAVE WATER!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WATER PATRONS

TO meet legitimate domestic requirements, water must not be used for sprinkling purposes, nor for building operations until further notice.

CAUTION!

Use Water Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

WHERE water is used for sprinkling, allowed to run, or where water fixtures are not kept in good order, the waterworks will exercise its right to discontinue supply forthwith and without further notice.

Berea College

In effect August 20, 1918. Action of Prædential Committee

By HOWARD E. WAY Custodian of Properties

Phone in case of trouble

TOWN 194, COLLEGE 16

The Height of Style and Value in Women's Coats & Suits are on display. Visit our store. See and try on some of these distinctive, moderately priced garments.

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

A Legally GUARANTEED CURE for Hog Cholera

Think of it, Mr. Farmer, here's a remedy for hog cholera that is sold under a "Legal Guarantee Bond." How can you afford to take chances against hog cholera when you can get this remedy on such terms?

Is the only remedy ever put up that is guaranteed to cure and prevent hog cholera. It does the work better than any other known remedy, or it would not be sold on such a strong guarantee. Quart, \$1.50; Gallon \$3.00. At All Druggists. BOURBON REMEDY COMPANY, Lexington, Ky.

Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

FARM LOANS

Long Terms, Cheap Rates, Easy and Attractive

Payments with privilege of paying all or any part of loan at any time.

Make application to

John F. Dean

Cashier of Berea Bank & Trust Co.

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A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Advertising rates on application.

LIEUT. R. L. MURPHY BRINGS DOWN HUN PLANE

Lieutenant Murphy, a former Berea student, is in the 20th Aero Squadron and has recently been transferred from patrol duty in England to the front in France. The aviator says that these American birdmen put the "fear of God" into the Huns.

Following are extracts from a letter of Lieutenant Murphy:

"Three days ago, over in Germany, we were attacked by a lot of Hun machines. They shot down three of my comrades and wounded two others. One Hun machine got in the way of two guns on my machine, and you may rest assured that one Macabee sent that Hun crashing to the ground 13,000 feet below to make soap.

"This war is h—! Two of my bunch lately came back to camp with their observers shot dead, in the back seat of the machine. But for everyone of us they got, we got ten of them. It is not very pleasant to see a Hun machine coming at you firing 2,000 shots per minute from four machine guns. But the American aviators have sure put the fear of God into them. I carry four guns and also my Colt's automatic."

BEREA AVIATOR DOWNS A HUN

The Official U. S. Bulletin of October 26 states that a former Berea student, now in the Aviation Corps in France, Lieut. Aubrey Diamond, brought down a hostile balloon in an aerial flight.

PORTABLE PHONE FOR WOODS

How Forest Ranger Can "Cut In" Anywhere on Long Lines.

A forest officer of Missoula, Mont., has invented a very ingenious portable telephone, weighing only two and a half pounds and so practical that it has been adopted by the government and is part of the regular equipment of patrol in the national forests this season.

It is said that a field man equipped with this telephone, a few yards of light emergency wire and a short piece of heavy wire to make the ground connection can "cut in" anywhere along the more than 20,000 miles of forest service telephone lines and get in touch with the headquarters of a supervisor or district ranger. To talk, one end of the emergency wire is thrown over the telephone line, the two ends are connected to the portable instrument, and the instrument is connected to the ground wire, the end of which must be thrust into the damp earth or in water. Contact with the line wire is made possible by removal of the insulation from a few inches of the emergency wire.

The instrument, writes E. L. G. in St. Nicholas, does not ring the bell of the receiving telephone, but instead causes a screeching sound from a small megaphone-shaped apparatus descriptively known as a "howler." This instrument is installed at the ranger station telephone and is said to give effective notice that someone is on the wire. The transmission is equal to any standard wall telephone, conversations having held with it for a distance of 1,000 miles.

New Source of Alcohol.

Alcohol is being made in Ciudad Juarez, Mex., from a plant called sotol, which grows uncultivated in Mexico and southern Texas. Consul E. A. Dow reports that from 18 to 25 gallons of alcohol can be produced from one ton of the plant.

FRANCE HAS AIRPLANE GRAFT

Three Army Lieutenants Get Prison Terms for Accepting "Presents" From Firms.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Three lieutenants in the French army have been sentenced to a year in prison and demotion and three noncommissioned officers have been sent to jail for three months as result of a trial by court-martial for accepting gifts of from \$250 to \$1,000 from manufacturers in connection with the acceptance of airplanes on behalf of the army. One lieutenant was acquitted by the court-martial.

A Swede named Unne, a director of the airplane company, was condemned to five years in prison, civic degradation and a fine of \$5,200.

Unne went to the United States on an official mission, which has since been canceled. He is believed to be there now.

PENN MADE S. A. T. C. CENTER

Direction of Training for 50,000 Students Will Be From Quaker School.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Direction of the military and educational training in 56 colleges and universities in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, comprising upward of 50,000 members of the student army training corps, has been centered at the University of Pennsylvania by order of the war department. Headquarters were opened with a large staff of college professors and army officers in charge of the different departments.

BAD ODOR FROM OIL LAMPS

How to Remove Cause of a Very Frequent Nuisance.

The most frequent cause for a bad odor from lamps and oil heaters is on account of a bit of oil that may be left on the outside of the lamp, especially if the lamps be of nickel or other metal which are filled through openings in the tops that are closed by small metal caps screwed on. The oil should be carefully wiped off. If lamps or heaters remain for a day or two unlighted, the oil will often soak through the pores of the metal, so they should be carefully wiped off with a dry cloth before using.

If the country housekeeper who uses lamps will take her lamp wicks when new and soak them in elder vinegar she will be pleased with the result. Don't wring them out, but hang near a stove or lay on a plate until dry. This will double the lighting power of your lamps or lanterns. Therefore, with wicks so prepared, only one cleaning a week is necessary, for the wicks won't smoke, and globe and chimney will not blacken around the top.

JUDGING AGE OF THE FISH

How It May Be Determined by the Scales or "Otoliths."

Could you tell the age of a fish if asked to do so?

It has been found that the age of a fish may be read from its scales. These increase in size by annual growths, two rings being formed each year. The "otoliths," or ear stones, which lie in two sacs on either side of the base of the cranial cavity, afford another means of determination. Like the scales, otoliths increase by two rings annually. Each spring a white ring is formed and each autumn a black one. Thus the number of either white or black rings in an otolith gives the age of the fish in years. In the case of flatfish the latter method has been found more reliable, whereas in the case of the cod the scales give a better result. Although varying much in size and shape in different species, the otoliths show a remarkably constancy in the same species; hence they are of considerable value in the diagnosis of a species.

Why We Nod "Yes" and Shake "No."

The question, "Why do we shake 'no' and nod 'yes' when we mean 'yes'?" is very easily answered. These actions originate in infancy. The baby turns its head away to prevent disagreeable things from getting into its mouth. If it is not hungry it will turn the head from side to side to avoid the nipple.

In time this shaking of the head becomes associated with disagreeable things and unwelcome thoughts. In like manner the nod originated in the motion of the infant's head to take food. After the child had words to express its desires the nod and shake remained to express approval or disapproval. In addition to this fundamental cause mimicry helps to perpetuate the action.

Camphor Plantation.

The first and only bearing camphor plantation of any size in this country is located at Satsuma, Fla., says Popular Science Monthly. It contains over 2,000 acres of camphor trees which last year yielded over 10,000 pounds of crude camphor. This year it is expected the yield will be many times this amount. Florida has several other plantations, which will soon come into bearing.

Quality of Truth.

We can be generous and liberal in our views, without being loose and latitudinarian. Truth is many-sided, and no dogmatic system contains it all.—Ryland.

Door to Peace Will Be Opened With Products From Fields, Says Governor

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, Governor of Illinois



Upon the fortitude and patriotism of the farmers and stockmen of this country the whole future of the world civilization may depend. It is easy enough in a great world like this to add to your factories. It is easy enough to multiply the force of production in every other field, but even though the direst peril threatens the nation, our fields are limited. We cannot multiply them, and therefore perhaps the hardest task of all is the task of the farmer.

Many people find it difficult to understand why there should be this shortage of food. This shortage hasn't come solely as a result of this war. Farseeing people for generations before the fitful fires of the war broke out at the Belgium boundary line, thoughtful men had seen that the great problem of the future, even though there were permanent peace, was the feeding of the people of the world.

Thoughtful people have noted that well nigh the limit of arable lands on the globe had been reached, and no more lands were to be made in any substantial quantity at least, to keep up with the multiplying industry of the world.

In a single decade our exports of foodstuffs have decreased 50 per cent in value, much more than 50 per cent in quantity, because the prices were higher at the end of that period than they were at the beginning. That being the situation, when the war opened it was inevitable that the great question confronting every nation a party to this war was the question of food, and therefore every nation of the world is upon short rations.

I have said ever since we entered the war that if the people only could understand all it meant for themselves and their children and for civilization, I had faith enough in the American people to know that they would win the war at whatever cost. It is a war, a war to the death, between the old forces of evil and good, a war that has been waged since the beginning of time, but that for the first time in the history of the world has become worldwide and has entered upon its final battle.

On one side are those who are fighting for the principles that men are incapable of governing themselves, and that, therefore, government must be imposed from above. On the other side they insist that men are capable of governing themselves.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM:

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

FARMS FOR SALE

If it's farm land you want, I have it, and if you are looking for a bargain come to me, for I have the farm you want, at the price you want to pay.

No. 600—5 acres of land right in town, all fenced and in good shape, on rock pike in 100 yards of graded school, one quarter mile of railroad depot, a No. 1 seven-room frame, two-story house with porches, nice yard, hen, meat and wood houses, all buildings new, good garden. One of the best buildings and locations in town. Price \$1,800.

No. 500—Farm of 84½ acres on country road, close to mail, telephone, school and churches; 64 acres cleared, fenced and cross-fenced; fencing good; 44 acres in clover and timothy; large orchard, good garden and no better water anywhere; a lot of nice timber. This farm is nearly all level. Seven-room frame house, two barns, 32x36 each; silo and all necessary outbuildings and granaries. Twenty tons of hay, 2 cows, 2 calves, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 6 1-2 acres corn, about 60 bushels of wheat, about 200 bushels of oats, one-half acre potatoes, 9 head hogs, binder, mowing machine and rake, wheat drill, corn drill, breaking plow, two-horse cultivator and harrow. Price for all, \$7,000; for farm, \$5,000.

No. 1—A farm of 53 acres on country road, close to school, church and store, all level, not one foot of waste land; all in timber, except one acre. A new frame house, two-story, six rooms, hen and meat house, young orchard. A nice location and can't be beat for the money. Price \$1,000.

No. 508—A farm of 102½ acres blue grass land; all fenced, all in grass, 40 acres of which is blue grass; on county road; close to school, churches and stores; good water and a 5-room house. This farm is about 5 miles from Danville, Ky. This is good land; can't be beat for the money. Price \$150 per acre.

Terms can be made on most all farms. I have the most complete list of farms that I know of. Write for my price list—it's free.

Monroe Thompson, Waynesburg, Ky.

The "trouble" department, as the Home Service Bureau of the American Red Cross in Italy is called, is receiving allotment checks at the rate of 22,000 a month.

"Gott Mit Uns"



DOES it make your blood boil every time you hear that phrase above? Do you figuratively foam at the mouth when you see the blasphemy engraved on a belt buckle worn by one of the murderers of the Hohenzollern armies?

There is an outlet for this justifiable wrath of yours.

Liberty Bonds are selling here for \$50 and \$100 and \$1,000.

Just how angry are you? Just how much are you outraged by the tribe of savages who emblazon their trappings with "Gott Mit Uns?"

Make Purchase of Bonds Easier

Cleveland banks and trust companies have agreed upon a plan which makes buying Liberty Bonds very close to the easiest thing in the world.

To those who cannot conveniently spare the cash for their bonds, they will make loans up to 90 per cent of the par value of the subscriptions for ninety days from October 24, on bonds purchased through these institutions. The interest rate will be the coupon rate, 4½ per cent.

Moreover they will renew these loans, when satisfactorily reduced, for a second ninety days, at one-half of one per cent in excess of the Federal Reserve bank's discount rate on such loans. The Reserve bank's rate of discount now is 4½ per cent, subject to slight change at any time.

These loans will not interfere with the borrower's regular line of credit. The purpose of the plan is to encourage the taking of larger bonds than would otherwise be bought.

THE WESTERN FRONT AT HOME

Earn and give. For a year the young people of America have been conched in thrift. Instead of the old problem in the arithmetic book, "If Mary's mother gave her three apples, Jane gave her two, and she ate one, how many would she have?" the third grade girl is now sent to the blackboard to solve, "How many Thrift stamps at 25 cents apiece will Mary own at the end of 12 months if she saves 10 cents a week?"

The girl in the grade above her is learning in her arithmetic lesson how many Thrift stamps it takes to buy the yarn for 500 helmets for the soldiers in France. Still farther on the eighth grader is told to figure in terms of War Savings stamps how much it costs to supply a regiment of Uncle Sam's men with shelter tents.

And now the Earn and Give club of the younger girls of the Young Women's Christian association is organized to turn those Thrift lessons into giving. The children of America have been turning in pennies and nickles and pasting a green stamp on their Thrift card. The Earn and Give club can now use some of those cards and War Savings stamps in their campaign among the younger people for the united war fund.

This fall when the war council of the Y. W. C. A. made plans for the 1918 war drive, it included in its program the rule that no young girls under eighteen can do any soliciting, on the streets or otherwise. They can give, but they can only give by earning. Consequently in order to co-ordinate the efforts of the girls in all the districts over the country, the Earn and Give club is enrolling members and has given out an estimate of \$5 apiece to be earned for the war fund campaign by the American girls who still count their age in 'teens. Five dollars apiece from the younger girls of the country will mean that the nation as a whole will fill its charitable organizations' war chest.

Some high school girl in New York city is going to earn her \$5 by shining her own shoes instead of stopping at the Greek stand on her way to school and by making her own sandwiches for her noon lunch. Out in Iowa the girl who has been spending 15 cents plus war tax for a movie three nights a week is going to draw a line through the movie habit except when there is an especially good bill. More than one girl plans to clean all her own gloves this winter and to salvage all the paper and collections of junk about the house which should be sold to the junk man to be worked over into some productive industry. The girls in their 'teens are going to earn instead of ask others for the money. They are to sacrifice and give in their own names and older women will make the public requests for money elsewhere.

Many of the girls who are waiting to join the Earn and Give club are already Patriotic Leaguers, and they have learned several practical lessons in the thrift that will make them effective members of the new club by their conservation of fruits and vegetables. They have canned and pickled. Now when the end of summer brings the beginning of school they will change their thrift into winter thrift and begin saving their \$5 for the Y. W. C. A. war fund.

"Wherever You Are Is the Western Front" is the slogan which the Earn and Give club has adopted. Anna, one viry thirteen-year-old daughter of New York's East side, who was one of the first and youngest members to join the campaign at a New York settlement house, had to have it explained to her that instead of western front meaning fight and fight meaning fists, the western front means work and work means save in order to give.

The girl who joins the Earn and Give club will discover that in conjunction with her working and saving in order that her club will furnish its quota of the money that is going to help the girls like herself in France and Belgium, she will also find numerous ways in the community to help the war that she had never dreamed of. She will see that all the fruit pits and stones that can be saved from her own dining table and from those of her neighbors, are dropped into the little red barrel at the corner, in order that the carbon which the seeds contain can be used in making charcoal for the American soldiers' gas masks. She will save all the tin foil that she sees for the Red Cross. She will help collect clothing for the French and Belgium orphans and perhaps send them some of her own.

School girls in India, children from squalid, dingy homes, with absolutely no spending money, gave last year to Belgian and Armenian relief when they themselves were not getting enough to eat. They gave up their meat once a week for the Belgians, though they only had it twice a week themselves, and for the Armenians they set aside the handful of fresh grain that otherwise each girl would have ground in her own little stone mill. Both contributions, from all the girls in one missionary's school, amounted only to \$5 a month. "But it was a tremendous sacrifice," their teacher writes, "although a joyous one. It actually meant less bread each day, and once a week a meal of dry bread and water. This was done by 80 girls from the meanest homes in the world—children between the ages of five and fifteen."

Four hundred thousand girls in 47 states have become Patriotic Leaguers since America declared war. If as many school girls and working girls from all classes pledge to earn and give, the united war fund campaigners will have \$2,000,000 of their \$170,500,000.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

WHITE LEGHORNS FOR SHOW

Main Points Are That Fowls Should Be Snow White, Free From Color Foreign to Variety.

In exhibiting Leghorns the main points are that the birds should be white—that is to say, snow white, with due amount of luster and free from brassiness, creaminess, "greenness" (a term usually referred to the immature condition of the feather commonly found in young stock), gray specks and color foreign to the variety. The comb in single-comb varieties should have five points. The pullet should weigh three and one-half pounds, the hen four pounds, the cockerel four and one-half pounds and the cock bird five and one-half pounds.



White Leghorn Cockerel.

half pounds. The ear lobes are required to be white, and should more than one-third of the surface be covered with red in cockerels and pullets, same would be disqualified, but this is allowable in hens and cock birds. Feathers other than white in any part of plumage and shanks other than yellow would also disqualify the White Leghorn. Other general disqualifications are as follows: The presence of stubs, feathers or down on the shanks or between the toes, side springs, squirrel tail, etc.

COMFORTABLE FOWL IS BEST

Poultry to Do Well Should Not Be Exposed to Severe Weather in Fall and Winter.

That farm flocks are often too much exposed to the weather, and that the farmer would realize more from his poultry if he did not allow them outdoors during the fall and winter, are, without doubt, established facts, says A. C. Smith of the Minnesota experiment station. The idea often advanced that poultry can withstand any amount or degree of cold weather provided it is dry, is not borne out by experience. Poultry should not be exposed to either wind or rain in the autumn.

House the birds comfortably if you wish eggs. Keep them in the house after the ground freezes. Let them out only during the middle of the day as a rule in the fall after the frost comes. If you cannot take the trouble to get them in early in the afternoon, keep them in.

HANDLE PULLETS WITH CARE

Make All Changes Gradually and Keep Roosting Quarters Dry and Well Ventilated.

Pullets beginning to lay should be handled with exceptional care. Do not think because they have started to lay that you should confine them in their winter quarters. Make no changes on them till the weather will permit; then take plenty of time in varying the ration. Make all changes gradually. Keep the roosting quarters dry, well ventilated, but boarded up tight on the north, east and west sides. They should then have a comfortable house, and when handled by a careful person who understands the nature of the hen they should produce abundantly.

FRESH EGGS DURING WINTER

Demand Far Exceeds Supply and Prices Rule Exceedingly High—Give Hens Summer Feed.

The demand for strictly fresh eggs during the late fall and winter months far exceeds the supply, prices rule very high during that period and the breed of hens and the system of managing them that will produce a good egg yield at this time of the year is being much sought after. This can be accomplished by starting in the fall with a good laying strain of fowls and managing them in a systematic way, giving them summer conditions in feeding throughout the winter.

RIDDING SOILS OF GAPEWORM

Effective Measure is to Plow During Winter—Freezing Weather Kills Insects.

Winter plowing is an effective method of ridding soils of the gape worm. This worm causes the so-called "gapes" in little chicks, and can only result from contaminated soil. Winter plowing throws the worms to, or near the surface, where freezing weather quickly ends their existence.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.55@1.60, No. 3 white \$1.50@1.55, No. 2 yellow \$1.45@1.47, No. 3 yellow \$1.38@1.42, No. 2 mixed \$1.40@1.45, No. 3 mixed \$1.35@1.40, white ear \$1.45@1.50, yellow ear \$1.35@1.40, mixed ear \$1.30@1.35.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$31.50@32, standard \$31@31.50, No. 2 \$30@31, No. 1 clover mixed \$29.50@29.75, No. 2 clover mixed \$28@28.50, No. 1 clover \$25@26, No. 2 clover \$22@24.

New Oats—No. 2 white 74½¢@75¢, standard white 73½¢@74½¢, No. 3 white 73½¢@74¢, No. 2 mixed 72¢@73¢, No. 3 mixed 71¢@72¢.

Butter Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 58½¢, centralized creamery extras 52¢, firsts 54¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 58¢, firsts 51½¢, ordinary firsts 48¢.

Live Poultry—Springers, over 2 lbs, 25¢; under 2 lbs, 26¢; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 26¢, do, under 4 lbs, 23¢; roosters, 20¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$12@15, butcher steers, extra \$13.25@14, good to choice \$11@13, common to fair \$6.50@10.50, heifers, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$9@9.75, common to fair \$6@8.50, cows, extra, \$9@10.

Calves—Extras \$16.50@17, fair to good \$12@16.25, common and large \$5.50@11.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$16.50, medium \$16@16.50, stags \$10@13.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$11@14.50, light shippers \$15@15.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$12@14.50.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

GRINS BEAM ON YANKS WHO CURSE LUCK WHEN THEY MISS A FIGHT

"The American Soldier in France Sees Ahead. He Sees Big. He Feels Big"—Inspiring Tribute to American Troops.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—"The American soldier in France sees ahead. He sees big. He feels big." This is the inspiring tribute to American troops "by a Colonel" now with the American expeditionary forces in France. The letter, which will be printed this week, is "going over" in the official publication devoted to troops bound overseas, and here given publicity for the first time, is as follows: "The big show at Chateau Thierry has been on all this past week and that has attracted our attention more than the work. The big map showing the changes in the situation as fast as the bulletins come in is in the hall, at the foot of the stairs, and sometimes there are 200 gathered around it.

"Most of us come from some division and whenever one of us sees that his division is in the fight he goes off darning his luck because he's not with his outfit. Oh, you don't know what a difference it has made in the morale of every one. I think they were all disappointed at our slowness in getting over at the appearance, training and equipment of our men. But now that we have so many here and so many more coming, and they have either seen or been told how wonderfully our men fight, why they are just beside themselves with joy. The whole attitude of the officers of our allies has changed toward us. We are now the thing No more patronizing. No condescensions. They listen and defer to our opinion, they adopt our views—the people, the papers—both British and French. They now love us and believe in us, and we are all in perfect accord and sympathy. We are the new oracle, the inspiration of the moment, the big brother, the unbeatable grand, the magnificent—for we have put our men in, lots of them, raw and tried, but big, enthusiastic and resourceful young America—full of confidence in himself and his country, with faith that right is on our side, with faith in his neighbor by his side, full of force and pride—he went in with his teeth set and a determination—not merely to stop the Boche, but to lick him, to beat him at his own game, or to die in the attempt. And he did it. It is done. No matter whatever temporary reverses may come, the American soldier has got the Boche's number."

Flames Sweep Canton Stores. Canton, Ohio.—Fifteen buildings covering nearly two blocks in the heart of Canton's business district were destroyed by fire. Destruction of several more blocks of property was threatened for several hours, and the conflagration was stopped only by the combined efforts of Canton, Massillon and Alliance Fire Departments and several hundred citizen volunteers. The loss in both property and stock is put at \$1,500,000. Explosions of paints and stocks of other combustibles wrecked several buildings that might have escaped the flames.

Word From Bre'r Williams.

Dar's land 'nuff ter feed de worl', but don't miss de feet dat it needs coxin'. After you git in a good workin' humor, you got ter make de land feel good. Hit's de only way ter have a happy time all 'roun'.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past. This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

	Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business		
	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.

Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.

Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician

Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



WHY

Physical Defects Make Children Backward

Neglected supervision of the child by its parents before it enters school is the subject of sharp rebuke and admonition from Dr. Wilmer Krusen, director of the department of public health and charities of Philadelphia.

The general tendency of parents to treat without concern the symptoms of physical disorder displayed in their children, especially so long as the little ones are able to romp about in all the exuberance of youth, is taken seriously to task by the director.

"It is universally agreed that the personnel of a military organization must be physically fit to endure the trials and hardships incident to its particular duties," says Doctor Krusen. "In a measure the same holds true of the children who are to enter a new environment when registered upon the school rolls, and who are to give up their customary hours of play at home for a seat in the classroom, to be occupied for definite hours every school day. A change of discipline from that of the home to that of the school, together with the labors of study, brings about a complete mental change in the attitude of the child. Are your children prepared for this change or are the older boys and girls ready to take up their advanced studies?"

"The eyes, ears, teeth, nose and throat should receive special attention, as defects of these parts of the body are most frequent."

"Defective vision must be corrected if the child is expected to keep up with its studies and to maintain the same standard as the normal child. Good hearing is also essential to the child who receives oral instruction."

as many cases of backwardness are primarily due to defects of hearing. Diseased tonsils and adenoids are responsible for no small number of cases of illness among children, more especially during the school term. By having them removed at an early date we permit the child a better opportunity to combat the diseases of childhood.

"Of no less importance are the teeth. We cannot hope to improve the physical state of the schoolchildren unless their food is properly masticated by sound, healthy teeth. Infections through the mouth often have their beginning in carious teeth."

The Average Man.

The standard of any nation is measured by the average of its citizens. The exceptional man gets the double line notices in the papers and in the biographical dictionaries, but the average man does the business and gets but little reward. The average man is the bone and sinew of the state, while the exceptional man constitutes the scallops and the decorations. The average man fights the battles, the exceptional man wears the shoulder straps. The average man produces the coin, the exceptional man appropriates it. The average man furnishes the depth in the river of humanity, the exceptional man is only the wave that surges for a moment on its surface. The solid, substantial citizen, who meets his obligations, fulfills his duty of citizenship, is the very foundation stone of all that is wholesome in our civilization. The term "man" is here used generically and includes woman, for high average womanhood is quite as important to society as that of the opposite sex. There are plenty to offer tribute to the exceptional man, why not tribute to the average man who makes the other possible?

He Finished Bulgaria. You—?



MAYBE it didn't seem such a very important assignment when General Franchet d'Esperey was sent to the Bulgarian frontier to take charge of the Allied forces there. But Germany echoes, in a different key, the cry of the Allies that nothing in many months has meant a greater step toward hastening complete Allied victory than the defection from the war on the part of Bulgaria.

It practically ends the dream of Germany for control of the East; it pretty nearly cuts off the Turkish army, and it may make possible the re-entry of Serbia into the war.

BUT IT DOESN'T END THE WAR!

The Allied armies must follow this Balkan victory with heavy, hard, steady blows.

That means a tremendous undertaking in the way of supplies, arms, food, defensive and offensive munitions.

It is expensive to transport to that point.

But it is worth the cost.

Liberty Bonds must make it possible. Will you buy more of them?

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. E. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 10

JACOB RECEIVES HIS FATHER.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 27:15-29.
GOLDEN TEXT—Speak every man
truth with his neighbor.—Ephesians 4:25.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians
4:25-32.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 27:
1-6; Proverbs 12:17-20; Zechariah 8:16-17;
Acts 5:1-11.

I. Isaac's Purpose Regarding the Birthright (27:1-4).

The infirmity of old age reminded Isaac that he should set his house in order. The particular matter needing attention was the determination as to who should be the head of the house when he was gone. As to whether Isaac knew what God had told Rebekah concerning Jacob's priority we are not told (Gen. 25:23), but it is evident that he lacked spiritual discernment, being under the sway of his appetite. Even though he was ignorant of God's plan as revealed to Rebekah, Esau's action in marrying heathen women (Gen. 26; 34, 35), ought to have convinced Isaac that Esau was unfit to be the head of the house which was in line of the covenant blessing.

II. Rebekah's Scheme to Frustrate Isaac's Plan (vv. 5-17).

Having heard Isaac's instructions to Esau, she took steps to divert the father's blessing from Esau to Jacob. She knew it was God's will that Jacob should have the birthright, but had no scruples as to what method should be used in its accomplishment.

1. Rebekah's instructions to Jacob (vv. 5-10).

She sent Jacob to bring two kids from the goats, promising that she would make savory meat, such as Isaac loved. She knew that Isaac's weak spot was his stomach.

2. Jacob's hesitancy (vv. 11-17).

He foresaw the difficulty and danger which confronted him. His hesitancy was not because he had conscientious scruples against doing the deed, but was afraid of being found out. Some have a desire to do evil, but refrain from it because they are afraid of being caught. Rebekah undertakes to bear the curse that may come, so Jacob's scruples are set aside. She clothes him with Esau's raiment, and places in his hands the food.

III. Jacob Deceives Esau (vv. 18-29).

1. Interview between Isaac and Jacob (vv. 18-25).
The quickness with which the savory meat was brought, aroused suspicion in the mind of Isaac. In order to allay that suspicion Jacob deliberately lied. He not only lied, but blasphemed the name of God in declaring that his success was due to the help of Jehovah. This lie is again repeated when Isaac questions him further. One lie calls for another. Having started on the road of deception he was obliged to lie in order to cover up his deceit.

2. The paternal blessing (vv. 26-29).
It embodied the following particulars: (1) A fertile soil and abundant products (v. 28). Man is dependent upon God for the fruitage of the soil. Few stop to consider their obligation to him for temporal blessings. (2) National pre-eminence (v. 29). God was to give him a numerous and powerful offspring. This has in a large measure been fulfilled, but in a still larger measure it remains to be fulfilled. (3) Pre-eminence among his kindred (v. 29). "The elder shall serve the younger." (4) The object of God's special care (v. 29). Being God's choice, God obligates himself to care for him. Those who would misuse Jacob would suffer; those who would favor Jacob would be favored. Those who are chosen of God enjoy his special care, and woe be to him who would dare to molest them. This included temporal and spiritual blessings. Happy is he who enjoys the friendship of God.

IV. Esau's Remorse (vv. 30-38).

Scarcely had Isaac ceased blessing Jacob till Esau came for the blessing. The secret was now out. Lying and deceit cannot long be hid. In the face of what had been done, Isaac shakes with fear. No doubt this is due to the manifest presence of Jehovah. Esau gives forth a terrible wail. While shedding bitter tears of disappointment, he rages with passion and plans to murder Jacob after Isaac's death. This is a most bitter experience for Esau, but he is merely reaping what he sowed. For a brief indulgence of his flesh he sold his birthright. May Esau's folly warn us of choosing fleshly indulgence, rather than spiritual blessings. Whenever one turns from the love of God to the gratification of worldly lusts, he is guilty of Esau's profanity.

Source of Power.

Only those who are lifted up from the earth draw men unto them. The world is possessed by those who are not possessed by it. The momentum of love is the source of power.—Francis G. Peabody.

Sabbath Observance.

If Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the slightest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer people and less civilized.—Macaulay.

THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE

From the Mississippi valley to the flaming front in Flanders is not as far today as the distance from Paris to Berlin. The Atlantic ocean is not as wide as the River Somme. The girl in the munition factory in the middle West is very close to her brother in the front-line trenches. If her work falters, if one untrue torpedo passes the careful scrutiny of the inspector, the lives of American soldiers pay the price.

It is as necessary to keep the girl who makes the shells physically fit and high of courage as the man who fires the gun.

The glory and excitement of war are for the man in khaki. Grinding, monotonous labor far away from the flying flags and martial music is the portion of the girl who makes munitions.

One and a half million women and girls have marched into the service of the United States government, to take the places of the men who have been called to the colors. With every draft and with the opening of every munition cantonment the number is multiplied. These girls work long hours and the work is hard and monotonous. Furthermore, they work at high nervous tension. On the skill of their fingers and the accuracy of their eyes depends the lives of many soldiers, the winning or losing of many battles.

"I can't sleep at night because I'm so afraid I may have passed on something that was not quite true," said one young girl not yet in her twenties, who inspected hundreds of torpedoes every day.

Unless something can make this girl forget at night, and find some rest, her hand will lose its cunning.

"Nights and Sundays," said another, "I walk and walk, and I never go the same route twice until I have worn out all the others, and yet I can't forget that perhaps some time, somehow, during the day something may have gone through that was not quite right."

"I was just on the edge of going back home," said another. "I couldn't stand it. Then the recreation leader asked me if I played basket ball, and I told her I was too old. I'm twenty-eight. She insisted that I just try throwing the ball, and now I'm captain of the basket ball team. I play tennis, and can 'set up' and 'wig-wag,' and they're going to make me forewoman of the room. That would have frightened me to death once. But everything is different now, that we have our War Service club."

The war department had seen the need of occupations for out-of-work hours if the employees were to work at their greatest efficiency, and through the ordinance department asked the Young Women's Christian Association for recreation leaders, to line up the girls and direct their free-time pleasures.

The government reminded the Y. W. C. A. that as an organization it always had had an interest in the right housing of girls, in the right feeding of girls, and in the right education of girls, and that the intelligent care of these girls in the munition factories was one of the essentials in the winning of the war. The government could house and feed them. It could put up recreation buildings, but when this was done it was as helpless as the father of a motherless girl. The government is a composite man. He didn't know what a girl should do when the six o'clock factory whistle blew. He only knew she needed looking after and he called to the one woman's organization that for half a century had made a study of the needs of girls. Vaguely, he had an idea that she should be encouraged to play, that she needed wholesome recreation, and some one, wise and sympathetic as a careful mother, to guide her social activities.

The Blue Triangle sent its play lady to salute and go to work. Workers are asked for in recreation buildings of all the 22 federal industrial reservations or munition cantonments which have been opened this summer in several of the states. These reservations sprung up out of the very fields in a few weeks. They are employing thousands of workers. Many of these women have come from far distant homes. The government provided dormitories and mess barracks. In some places it is putting up recreation buildings. Where such a building is not provided by the government, the Y. W. C. A. will furnish it, using one already standing when available, and building when that is necessary. All these buildings, whether government or association-owned, will operate under the sign of the Blue Triangle. They will have big living rooms, assembly rooms for entertainments, club rooms, and gymnasiums. The Blue Triangle will furnish a program of service work, educational classes, games and entertainments. Military and signal corps drills will be in charge of soldiers.

In Washington, the members of the Business Women's council, a Blue Triangle league of the Y. W. C. A., made up of girl government employees, drill twice a week under an army officer, and between five and six o'clock on these days long lines of motorcars are parked to watch the drill.

Wherever possible, the recreation equipment includes a field somewhere for outdoor sports.

War clubs are a part of the plan and membership in these involves a pledge to serve to the best of the girl's ability in the ranks of the Woman's Industrial Army—the "second line of defense," and a promise of loyalty by promoting in every possible way the spirit of service.

SUDDEN CLIMAX

By WALTER J. DELANEY.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

You could have knocked Afton Locke down with a feather when he was unexpectedly informed that he was a rich man. The law firm of Peale & Gregory had sent him a letter asking him to call at their office on a matter of importance and urgency, and the first words of the senior partner of the firm fairly stunned Locke.

"We have sent for you to inform you that you are the sole heir to the estate of your relative, Ira Dowell," he pronounced.

"Why?" involuntarily exclaimed Locke—"I did not know that my father's cousin was dead."

"A month since," enlightened the other. "He has left you all he had—his old home at Grassmere, about eight thousand dollars in cash and a quarry enterprise, which represents his principal investment."

"You—you amaze me!" stammered forth Locke.

It had struck Locke all of a heap. Never in his wildest dreams had he even fancied such a windfall as this. Ira Dowell, he had seen exactly twice in his lifetime.

"Mr. Dowell was a strange man," fell upon his ears in the dreary tones of the lawyer. "He was pestered to death with mendicant or sycophantic relatives waiting for him to die. Their petty meannesses disgusted him. He liked the way you buckled down to safe habits and hard work and his estate is yours. There is Grassmere, and you will have ample ready funds. As to the quarry property, that is in litigation. A claimant who was a former partner of Mr. Dowell has tied it up with an injunction. There is no doubt, however, that we will beat him out, for we have money and he has none."

It was a strange experience, that of the following week, for Afton Locke. He gave a farewell dinner of sumptuous proportions to his fellow clerks at the store. A string of them later visited him at his hotel. When Locke started from the city he carried in his pocket a memorandum of as many as a dozen so-called loans, negotiated by his impetuous friends.

It was worse at Grassmere. Locke found it to be a beautiful place and planned how, as a gentleman farmer, life would be enviable. Then there swarmed down upon him a horde of hungry distant relatives. Most of them had never heard of him before, but all professed the deepest regard for him. They ate at his table, some from a distance took up their abode with him. A widow, a forty-fifth cousin, wheedled him out of five hundred dollars. One Cousin Felix, a hoary-headed old fraud and idler, persuaded Locke to buy out a little business in the town for him, proceeded to mortgage it promptly and sold out his equity before he actually began business.

Locke was so harassed by his new-found relatives that he decided he would leave Grassmere in charge of the caretaker, and not settle down permanently until he had definitely perfected his plans for the future. In his secret heart he dreamed of a mistress for the palatial old mansion. This was how it was: At Ripton, where he had worked before going to the city, he had become casually acquainted with an old man named Robert Warren. One evening, calling upon him, he found his daughter, Nina, at home. She was to spend a week's vacation from a seminary. Mr. Warren had a pitifully small income, but he managed to keep his daughter at school. She and Locke became congenial friends. Then the start of a romance ended for her back at her lessons and for Locke at his new post of duty in the city.

To Ripton he proceeded now, but not to call upon Mr. Warren. Many a time the old man had referred to a valid claim he held in litigation, and had mourned the lack of a thousand dollars to push it to an issue. His earnestness had deeply impressed Locke, who sought out the attorney whom Mr. Warren had named as representing his interests.

"I wish to loan a client of yours a thousand dollars," he imparted to the lawyer, "but I don't wish him to know that I am interested in the transaction."

Naturally the lawyer was in complete harmony with any arrangement that would bring him a fee. He would shield Locke by pretending to advance the money himself, and Locke went back to the city feeling that he had done a good deed.

"That injunction suit," spoke his own attorney, a few days later—"we will have to discuss it. The other side, I fancied, had about exhausted funds and fighting spirit, but we received a visit from a Ripton attorney today who threatens to carry it to a higher court. His client, Mr. Robert Warren—"

"Not Mr. Robert Warren!" cried Locke electrically.

"Why, do you know him?"

"Yes, we must indeed discuss the case," and within an hour he was familiar with all its details.

As a matter of right and justice Locke told the Ripton attorney next day: "Your client is entitled to all he asks for. Will you kindly advise him that through a remarkable circumstance I happen to control the quarry property in litigation, and offer him a full half interest, and if he will release the injunction we will resume the business—as partners."

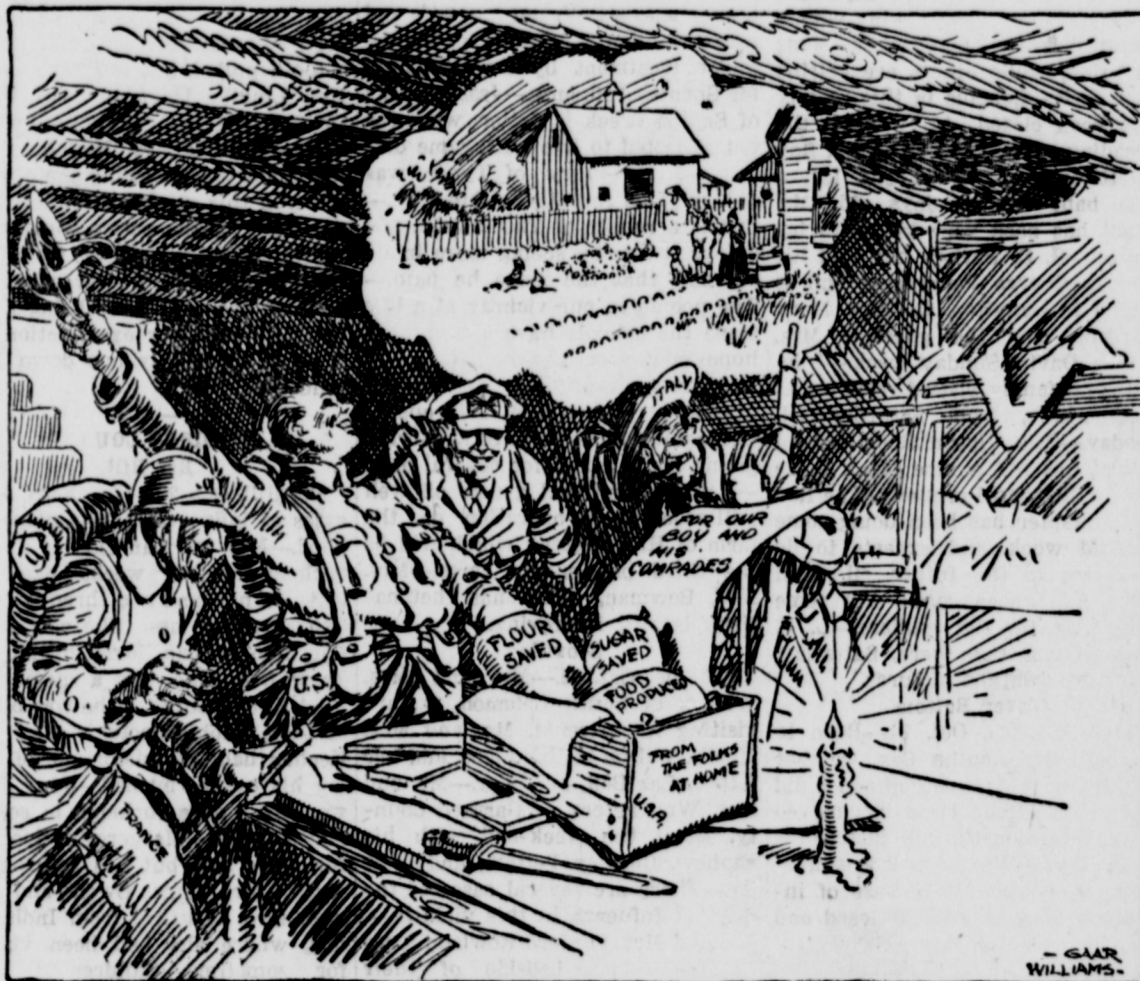
And six months later, as he had hoped and planned, Afton Locke acquired another partner, a life one, the charming daughter of his business associate.

FIGHTING IN THE ALPINE HEIGHTS



Passages on the rocky heights of the Adamello, where the Italians are doing some of the most spectacular fighting of the war.

A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.



Victory is Not Cheap

EVERYBODY knows, and most of us from hard experience, that we cannot get anything worth while in this world for nothing.

What is worth having is worth paying for.

There is nothing in the world more desired or more worth having now than VICTORY.

Such a victory cannot be had for nothing. It will cost a great price but Uncle Sam is willing to pay the price.

All he asks of you is that you shall co-operate with him by LENDING him as much as possible of your plenty by buying LIBERTY BONDS.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, Oct. 28.—Merida Farmer, who has been at Camp Taylor, is home on a short furlough. He is recovering from an attack of Spanish influenza.—Five of Will Fowler's children, who have been very sick with influenza, are improving.—Mrs. W. H. Clark is very sick with influenza; also Mrs. Morgan Neely and four children.—Corp. Dewey Sparks of this place has landed safely in France.—Lloyd Sparks and Geradine Hays were visiting Mrs. Maud Carr at Sand Gap, Saturday and Sunday.—A sad accident occurred near McKee, Monday. Clarence Welch, while out hunting, accidentally shot himself, dying in a few hours. He was buried by the Juniors. Besides his parents and brothers and sisters, he is survived by a wife, who was Miss Rose Wilson.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Engle of this place received a cablegram from their son, Lieut. Stanley Engle, some where in France, a few days past, saying he was well.

Bond

Bond, Oct. 21.—During the warm rainy weather for a few days farmers have been busy sowing wheat.—Several cases of influenza, some very sick, while others are getting along O. K.—Schools in this county have been closed to prevent the spreading of this disease.—Mrs. Roy Truett died last week and left a little baby a few days old. Mr. Truett has been very low with influenza.—G. C. Purkey has sold his farm to George Pennington and is moving to Hamilton, O.—Mrs. Mary Davidson was the guest of Mrs. Martha Davis, Sunday week.—John Seals and family visited relatives at Hazel Patch, from Saturday till Monday.—The Pigeon Roost school district has put a nice plank fence around the school ground.—The Red Cross Chapter has been doing some splendid work, and expects to do lots more in the future. Hospital shirts have been made and some socks knit for the soldiers.—L. F. Edwards was thru here, Saturday, delivering enlarged pictures.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Oct. 24.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jephtha Cox, October 17th, a fine girl; mother and child doing well.—Isaac Dean has moved to the house on the hill just below W. J. Hays.—Wm. Norvel is suffering with a very severe case of influenza.—Schools are all closed and churches prohibited on account of the "flu."—Nan Langfeller and Alice Azbill each lost a fine mare a few days ago.—Several of the boys are being called to McKee to take their examination as to their physical fitness for the war.—A number of cases of influenza are raging in this neighborhood. Among those afflicted are four of Sid Van Winkle's family, all of Ben Gay's family, his wife being very low; Jess Cruise and two of his children; he is very sick; four of J. R. Engle's family, and his wife and baby are very low with it. Charley Van Winkle's family are suffering with it; also Jim See and Nelson Van Winkle's family.—Robert Abrams wife have pneumonia and are very sick.—James Blanton returned from Franklin, O., with a very severe case of influenza and is not able to sit up.—Died at Camp Taylor, Thomas Azbill, a soldier boy, and was sent back here to his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Harden Azbill. His remains were laid to rest in the Kerby Knob cemetery, on last Thursday, October 17th. He was one of the finest young men in this neighborhood. When he was called to the army, as he left, his last words were: "Farewell my happy home"—which proved true. The bereaved ones have our deepest sympathy.

Carico

Carico, Oct. 27.—There is more sickness in this county than ever at one time before.—Died, the 25th, the wife of Isaac Himes, of pneumonia fever. She was member of

the Christian Church; age, 25 years. She leaves three little boys and a husband, mother, father, three sisters, three brothers, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. She was the daughter of Sam Roberts.—W. H. Robert's family is sick.—The influenza is taking full power thru these parts.—John Simmons was jerked over a cliff, Friday, by log chains and nearly killed.—Bert Sumner's baby is not expected to live.—G. Reynolds is very poorly.—T. J. Fanbus' family is sick.—Ed. Roberts took the examination, the 25th, for the army and passed first class. It seems as though all our boys are going to have to lick old Kaiser.

OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, Oct. 28.—The weather is very favorable at present.—The people are about done foddering and digging Irish and sweet potatoes.—Maud Parmer, daughter of Greenbury Parmer, died in Ohio and was brought home, recently, for burial. Died with influenza.—Charley Metcalf and Dock Hunter, both of Sexton Creek, died of influenza and were buried at the grave yard near their home.—G. W. Harvey, wife and son, Jasper, of Blake, is said to be under treatment by Dr. Mahaffey for Spanish influenza.—Jesse Sparks of Sexton Creek is better, who was not expected to live with same disease.—J. C. Gentry, of Tyner, was at our place recently on business.—Crit is a reader of The Citizen, and enjoys it fine by seeing more in its columns than the price he paid.—The people in our vicinity at a loss since the schools have closed. We hope now soon the epidemic will cease and our privileges be restored again.—Our Stave Mill is in operation again on the farm of R. Morris, giving employment for several men.—I understand that a new oil well will soon be in operation on the farm of H. D. Peters, which will be the third one on his farm.—Mrs. Kate Bowman, who has rheumatism, is still improving.

Seoville

Seoville, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of South Lebanon, O., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wilson at this place, and her father, Laz Bell, of Major.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peters, of Garrard County, spent the week-end with his nephew, Charley Petters, and family.—There are several cases of the Spanish influenza in this vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Rowland were summoned to the bedside of their son, Oscar, of South Lebanon, Ohio, who had the flu. He died Friday morning before they got there. They brought him, Sunday, and was buried in the family cemetery, Monday afternoon. He leaves a wife and a small daughter, father, mother, sisters and brothers. His wife and daughter, who had the influenza, accompanied them home and are staying at Mr. Rowlands, now.—Most of the children that have whooping cough are convalescent.—Chester Judd, who has been in Ohio for the past six months, returned home, Sunday.—Mrs. Floyd Reynolds, of Kings Mills, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Judd at this place.—Henry Winn, of Logana, spent the week end with his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Winn, and his brother Cainer Winn, both of this place.

CLAY COUNTY Malcom

Malcom, Oct. 26.—There is a lot of sickness in this neighborhood, mostly influenza patients. No deaths are reported at this place. Very few have been able to get a doctor, as the doctors and families are sick.—Miss Margaret Creech and brother, of Nina, are visiting their friends and relatives at this place.—Henry Brewster has gone to Rockcastle County to purchase a farm.—G. W. Browning made a business trip to London, Monday.—The Rev. J. H. Browning was called to Ionia, where his niece, Miss Emma Ever-

sole, is very poorly with typhoid fever.—Matt Pennington, of Vine, was called to his wife, who has influenza and is visiting at Nina.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, Oct. 28.—There are at this time about 700 cases of "flu" in the County. Several deaths have been the result of the disease within the last week.—Carl White, of Tallega, was in town a few days ago. He is at present home on a furlough from South Carolina. He will leave, Monday, for his army post.—The dry spell was broken in the County Monday morning when we had a splendid rain for several hours.—Corn gathering and potato digging has been the order of the day in this county for the last week or more.—The sorghum out-put in this county was fine this year.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Rockford

Rockford, Oct. 27.—We are having some very warm weather here at this writing.—Some few cases of influenza, but on the creeks it seems to be very bad.—several deaths.—Corn cutting is almost over.—Some are thru sowing wheat.—Feed corn is green as in mid-summer.—John Vaughn and Jessie Linville were married October 18th. We wish them a happy and prosperous life.—Floyd Rich cut his knee very badly while cutting corn, but is better now.—Wm. J. Wilder, of Cartersville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Bert E. Martin.—W. C. Viars has been suffering severely from having a tooth pulled, but is better now.—Mrs. Linville is on the sick list.—Dr. Robinson is the attending physician.—Mr. and Mrs. McCollum had the misfortune of losing one of their children this week. They have the sympathy of the entire community.—John McCollum is home from Dayton for a few days.—Several of the Scaffold Cane boys are being called to Mt. Vernon for examination.—H. C. Brewer's family are down with influenza.

MADISON COUNTY Big Hill

Big Hill, Oct. 28.—There are a few cases of influenza in this neighborhood.—Mrs. Herman Carrier died of typhoid a few weeks ago. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. She was a true Christian woman, loved by all who knew her. She was a member of Pilot Knob Church. She was buried at Pilot Knob Cemetery.—T. J. McKeehan had the misfortune of having his house burned.—Joe Reece was home on a furlough to see his mother, Mrs. Margaret Reece, a few days ago, but has returned to camp.—Mrs. James Owens and children have returned from Indianapolis, where she had been visiting for sometime.—Children in this neighborhood are about well of whooping cough.—Several deaths near Mallory Springs, recently, from influenza.—Jeff Neely lost a hog weighing about 300 pounds.—Mrs. Lucy Gordon has returned to Paris, after visiting her brother, Philip Hayes for several weeks.—Mrs. Julia Cump, after spending a few days with relatives here, returned to her home in Lexington, Ky.

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Oct. 27.—M. J. Smith has sold his merchandise and rented his dwelling and store house to Bert Richardson, who will take possession in a few days. Mr. Smith is going to Berea to make his home.—Tom Azbill died of influenza October 15th at Camp Taylor and was brought here for burial. The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy.—Manual Powell shot and killed his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Lillie Powell, October 24th. Two other members of the family were shot through the clothing, but not hurt.—Myrtle and Bessie Click are visiting home folks for a few weeks.—Aunt Jennie Azbill is seriously ill, at this writing.—G. C. Sparks returned home from Hamilton, Ohio, last week.—The friends of Sarah Kates, who is in Hamilton, are glad to learn she is recovering from pneumonia, resulting from an attack of influenza.—There has been no "flu" in this community yet.—We are grieved to hear of the death of so many of our soldier boys.—Robert Parnell and Fairie Powell were quietly married at the home of the bride, October 15th.

Proper Treatment of Friends.

When our friends are present we ought to treat them well; and when they are absent, to speak of them well.—Epictetus.

JOHN WHITE & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment and full value paid for raw FURS
Hides and Goat Skins



HIS NEW JOB

By VINCENT G. PERRY.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Promotion! Assistant manager of that large departmental store! It almost seemed too good to be true to Robert Campbell, and for 15 minutes after he had received notification of his advancement he could do nothing but sit and wonder at his good luck. Wouldn't Carrie be proud and glad. He hurried to the telephone booth and stopped as he heard Carrie's voice.

"I care for you only. Meet me tonight. I love you, dearie, and I want you for my own," she was saying over the wire.

Bob put his hand to his head. He could hardly believe his ears until she repeated the same words, and then as she caught sight of him, said: "That is all, thank you," as curtly as she could and hung up the receiver. But Bob was not deceived. He had heard enough.

"Did you want to see me, Bobbie," she said in the same old way.

"No thank you," he gulped. "You had better finish your telephone conversation."

"I had finished," she answered, without showing any embarrassment.

"I don't think you had," He turned about and left her. Carrie looked after him in wonder. She made her way back to the desk that she had occupied for the first time that day.

"Have you heard about Mr. Campbell's promotion, Miss Aldeson?" the girl who had charge of Carrie's old counter, asked. "He is to be assistant manager. Promotions seem to have gone the rounds."

"That is splendid for him," Carrie exclaimed in delight. "I am so glad for he has worked hard for promotion."

When she was left alone Carrie began to make excuses for Bob's coldness. He was filling his role as assistant manager.

When noon hour arrived no Bob appeared. Carrie waited for nearly half an hour with her coat and hat on before the realization that he was not coming came to her. So Bob had let his promotion come between them—she had to acknowledge it to herself. She was not good enough for an assistant manager's wife. It was hard to credit Bob with such an ungrateful spirit, for he had always been so kind and considerate. The little home they had planned to build with the garden and rose hedge had been almost real but apparently Bob had forgotten. An assistant manager would be able to afford more than a little home and could figure in society. The manager was past middle age and in time Bob would probably step into his place. Then he could marry an heiress—the president's pretty daughter or someone else equally impressive. Bob was handsome, ambitious and progressive. He would be a big man some day and their little love affair could really mean nothing to him. That she was pretty, ambitious and progressive as well did not enter Carrie's mind. Whatever she had done was to increase her savings in order to help Bob when the time came for the little home. As Carrie realized that all her dreams were shattered she burst into tears.

By the time the lunch hour was over she had dried her eyes and was busily working at her desk when the assistant manager made his appearance. Bob started as he caught sight of the new head of the department.

"I beg your pardon. I did not know that you had been promoted to this desk," he said in a reserved tone.

Carrie did not look up. "Will you please prepare a report, giving details of the girls in your department, as to length of service and salaries they are now receiving. I would also like monthly reports on the sales made by each saleswoman, in future, Miss Aldeson."

The "Miss Aldeson" was too much for Carrie.

"I will make the first report, Mr. Campbell," she said icily, "but you must speak to my successor about the monthly report for I am to give my notice tomorrow night."

"You are to be married, I presume, Miss Aldeson," Bob felt his heart sinking.

"How dare you insult me," Carrie flashed. "Is it not enough to slight me as you have, because you have been promoted and consider yourself above your old friends, without taunting me. No; I am not going to be married because I have been silly enough to waste my affections upon a man that was not worthy of them. I am leaving because I refuse to work under an assistant manager who is not a gentleman."

Bob's cheeks were scarlet. "How could you expect me to act differently," he said, "when I heard you confessing your love for another man over the telephone this morning?"

"How dare you—" Carrie began, but stopped with a gasp of understanding. "Oh, Bob, how silly of you!" she cried as she rummaged through her desk for her order book. "Here it is; I was giving an order for some popular songs for the music counter. That is what you heard!"

"I was an idiot," he laughed. "I have been unhappy all morning over it, too. It spoiled all the pleasure of my promotion. The minute I was notified of it I thought of you and the joy the news would bring to you. We can build the little home any time now, dear, and we can have a rose hedge the first year."

FIRE PROCLAMATION COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY A. O. Stanley, Governor

To the people of Kentucky greetings: The menace of fire is greater now than ever, and the waste resulting from it entails a more irreparable loss. This is the time for a maximum of production and of conservation, and a minimum waste. Thousands of tons of precious food stuffs, millions of feet of lumber, homes which cannot be reproduced on account of the scarcity of labor, all are destroyed by fire which could, with proper care, have been prevented. It is the duty of every citizen to assist in the prevention of fires and in bettering those conditions which produce them.

I, A. O. Stanley, Governor of this Commonwealth, therefore designate Saturday, November 2, 1918, as fire and accident prevention day, and upon this day call upon the people of this Commonwealth to remove from their premises all substances which are liable to produce fire. See that all the heating devices and chimneys are in safe condition. I recommend the close inspection, especially of store-houses and manufacturing plants, hotels and factories and call upon the local authorities to give careful attention to fire prevention, fire protection and the prevention of accidents. I ask that fire drills and exercises be held in all public and private schools, and that instructions and lessons be given in Fire Protection and Fire Prevention, and against accidents of every nature.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the one hundred and twenty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor A. O. Stanley
James P. Lewis, Secretary of State
By E. Matt Karr, Assistant Sec. of State.

Conditions in Hun Prison Camps.

London.—Correspondents in Holland who have conversed with British wounded who are being returned from German prison camps to England state that all the men report the conditions of life in the German prison camps to be very bad. At Brandenburg there are about 300 sailors taken from British ships. Many of them are over 60, incapable of doing much hard work, but they are forced to labor. There are many reports of parcels of food sent from England being stolen and that their parcels were kept until the contents went bad.

Three Million Buttons Bought for Fourth Loan

Buying three million buttons is just one of the minor tasks which had to be taken care of before the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign by Ralph Waldo Emerson of the War Loan Organization at Washington.

But on these trifles Emerson was able to save the government sixty-five thousand dollars in real money; a vast amount of celluloid, which contains gun cotton; an enormous quantity of white paper; hundreds of gallons of wood alcohol, and hundreds of hours of labor.

The saving was brought about by the employment of a steel engraving process. The old buttons have always been made with celluloid and paper.

"Everything Goes In War, 'Says Jackie' Even a Fellow's Hair"



"O. H. very well. We're the bald-headed twins if you say so."

So say these two members of the U. S. Naval Band, Cleveland station, which is on tour in the Fourth Federal Reserve District to boost bond sales for the Fourth Loan. You can't get a "rise" out of either of these boys by reference to their untattooed domes. Witness the smiles.

"Everything goes in war," says the baldy with the big horn, "even a fellow's hair."

That one is Edmond Inski, who enlisted with his E flat tuba the minute the band was talked of. His "twin" is A. F. Gerloch, who was financial secretary of the musicians' union in Cleveland before enlisting. Inski is 21—Gerloch is 26.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced